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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

			Variance			
Category	*Apportionment*[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*		
Military and police personnel	263 313.8	244 436.8	18 877.0	7.2		
Civilian personnel	110 281.1	109 711.3	569.8	0.5		
Operational costs	196 740.6	197 334.8	(594.2)	(0.3)		
	Gross requirements		**570 335.5**	**551 482.9**	**18 852.6**	**3.3**
Staff assessment income	10 822.9	11 243.8	(420.9)	(3.9)		
	Net requirements		**559 512.6**	**540 239.1**	**19 273.5**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—		
	Total requirements		**570 335.5**	**551 482.9**	**18 852.6**	**3.3**

[a] Inclusive of commitment authority in the amount of $85,257,300 granted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category (average) (percentage)[b]	Approved[a] / *Vacancy rate*	Planned	*Actual*			
Military observers	192	192	187	2.6		
Military contingents	9 600	8 333	7 539	9.5		
United Nations police	450	425	390	8.2		
Formed police units	960	900	884	1.8		
International staff	437	437	370	15.3		
National staff	783	783	731	6.6		
United Nations Volunteers[c]	327	327	245	25.1		
Temporary positions[d]						
	International staff[e]		35	27	21	22.2
	National staff		10	10	7	30.0
Government-provided personnel	16	16	8	50.0		

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.
[c] Includes 151 temporary positions in support of the elections approved under the commitment authority granted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.
[e] Includes 12 positions for logistical support for 4 months and 9 temporary positions in support of the elections approved under the commitment authority granted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 February 2010 (A/64/673 and Corr.1) and amounted to $492,535,700 gross ($481,621,200 net). It provided for 200 military observers, 7,250 military contingent personnel, 1,200 police personnel, including 750 in formed police units, 451 international staff, 829 national staff, inclusive of 95 National Professional Officers, and 176 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 22 April 2010, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $491,578,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/64/660/Add.7, para. 38).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/273, appropriated an amount of $485,078,200 gross ($474,278,000 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in response to the Controller's request, authorized the Secretary-General on 28 April 2011 to enter into commitments for UNOCI in the amount of $85,257,300 to meet the Operation's critical additional requirements stemming from Security Council resolutions 1933 (2010), 1942 (2010), 1951 (2010), 1967 (2011) and 1968 (2011), including the reconfiguration of forces, election support and certification activities, temporary deployment of an additional 2,500 uniformed personnel, temporary deployment of military personnel and assets from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), reconfiguration of supply and transit lines, and measures for ensuring safety and security of United Nations personnel and assets. Accordingly, the total resources approved for UNOCI for the 2010/11 period amounted to $570,335,500 gross ($559,512,600 net).

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

5. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1893 (2009), 1933 (2010), 1942 (2010), 1946 (2010), 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011), 1968 (2011), 1975 (2011), 1980 (2011) and 1981 (2011).

6. In its resolution 1942 (2010), the Security Council increased the number of military and police personnel of UNOCI by 500, from 8,650 to 9,150, for a period of six months. In its resolution 1967 (2011), the Security Council extended the temporary additional military and police capabilities authorized by resolution 1942 (2010) until 30 June 2011, and authorized the deployment of an additional 2,000 military personnel, increasing the total police and military strength to 11,150, until 30 June 2011.

7. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to re-establish peace, security and long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

8. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

10. The 2010/11 reporting period was characterized by four major phases comprising the preparation for presidential elections from July to September 2010; two rounds of presidential elections in October and November 2010; the post-electoral crisis from December 2010 to April 2011; and the inauguration of the new President and the establishment of the new Government in May and June 2011.

11. UNOCI played an important role in creating an environment conducive to the holding of the presidential elections, which had been postponed for five years. The Operation worked with all parties on arrangements critical for the successful undertaking of the polls, including the certification of the final voters list by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. UNOCI provided extensive logistical support, technical assistance and security services before, during and after the two rounds of presidential elections.

12. While the first round of presidential elections was held on 31 October 2010, none of the candidates received an absolute majority of votes (more than 50 per cent), and as a result a second round of elections was held on 28 November 2010. In the wake of the announcement of the results of the second round of the presidential election, the unforeseen crisis emerged as the former President refused to transfer power to the President-elect.

13. Political impasse and escalation of violence followed from December 2010 to April 2011, and the increased tension and uncertainty significantly changed the operating environment of UNOCI. The Operation's existing logistical arrangements were hampered by orchestrated acts of hostility and intimidation against UNOCI personnel and destruction of property by groups loyal to the former President. UNOCI was denied access to supplies and prevented from importing goods as the former President's regime and groups linked with it prevented deliveries from a number of key suppliers to areas controlled by the former President, including fuel and rations supplies. UNOCI was also prevented from rotating troops through Abidjan airport, and the deployment of the additional troops authorized by the Security Council was delayed. In light of the difficult and increasingly hostile

situation, the Operation evacuated most of the non-essential civilian staff from the mission area to Banjul during the period from January to April 2011.

14. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to deteriorate, despite efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. The Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), established on 17 March 2011 and comprising the Forces de défense et de sécurité as well as the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles, took control of towns throughout the country. The forces that remained loyal to the former President started to disintegrate in some instances, as well as concentrate in strategic locations in Abidjan where attacks against the civilian population escalated. As a result, UNOCI and the French Operation Licorne force conducted military operations in Abidjan to prevent the use of heavy weapons against civilians. On 11 April 2011, the former President was apprehended by FRCI and the fighting abated, with the situation slowly beginning to stabilize. The President-elect was sworn in by the Constitutional Council on 6 May 2011. In May and June 2011, the President announced his new Government and appointed several high-level officials, and commercial activity gradually resumed.

15. Security Council decisions and developments on the ground during the reporting period had an important impact on the implementation of the Operation's budget. While UNOCI actively managed the approved resources throughout the period to take into consideration the changing operational requirements and the exceptional circumstances beyond its control, in particular, during the post-electoral crisis, the unencumbered balance of $18.9 million was attributable primarily to the delayed deployment of the additional military and police personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 1942 (2010) and 1967 (2011). At the same time, UNOCI incurred additional expenditures under operational costs related to the establishment of the Bouaké logistics hub and new camps in the mission area, the acquisition of equipment to improve the living conditions of troops relocated to new camps, and the transportation of prefabricated buildings from two other peacekeeping missions and field defence supplies to enhance security at its headquarters and other locations.

C. Mission support initiatives

16. Owing to the surge in activities during the election period and the post-electoral crisis, the implementation of the planned mission support initiatives was deferred as the Operation reprioritized its activities to support the elections and to surmount the logistical challenges arising from efforts by forces loyal to the former President to impede the activities of UNOCI during the post-electoral crisis, including the deployment of additional UNOCI military and police personnel.

17. UNOCI provided logistical support for the presidential elections, including through: the posting of the provisional voters list to 338 local electoral commissions; assisting the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in operating the two principal electoral materials distribution warehouses in Abidjan and Yamoussoukro; distribution of over 11 million voter cards and national identification cards; transporting sensitive and non-sensitive electoral cargo to the 68 national departments; training of approximately 60,000 polling station staff and 12,865 IEC commissioners; and providing international groups of observers with information, orientation, air transportation and security support.

18. The post-electoral crisis required UNOCI to put in place alternative arrangements in order to ensure an unhindered supply chain, including establishing an alternative logistics hub in Bouaké, a new logistics support strategy, a parallel supply chain from Ghana and Burkina Faso, contracting new suppliers and undertaking deliveries through a combination of air and ground transportation, including from other peacekeeping missions. With the relocation to Bouaké of UNOCI fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, the Bouaké logistics hub was designated as the Operation's main entry/exit airport, while Accra became a port of entry for non-military cargo connected to Bouaké by an air shuttle service.

19. During the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI also provided logistical support to the troops and formed police personnel deployed to protect the temporary seat of the President-elect's Government in Abidjan at the Golf Hotel, including tentage, prefabricated structures, security and defence supplies, generators, communications systems and two daily helicopter flights between the Operation's headquarters and the Golf Hotel.

D. Regional mission cooperation

20. Within the concept of regional cooperation, the missions in the West African region, comprising UNOCI, UNMIL, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), the United Nations Office for West Africa and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), continued the close cooperation and coordination of their activities. Improved operational efficiency and effectiveness, identification of best practices in addressing deficiencies and improved services to clients remained the main focus throughout 2010/11.

21. During the reporting period, UNMIL infantry companies and assets were temporarily deployed to UNOCI pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1951 (2010) and 1967 (2011) and were extended in accordance with subsequent Security Council resolutions to support the Operation in the movement of persons and electoral material prior to the presidential elections and for the protection of civilians during the post-electoral crisis. Under inter-mission cooperation arrangements, three infantry companies were transferred from UNMIL from November 2010 to January 2011, two military utility helicopters were transferred from November 2010 to June 2011, and three armed helicopters were transferred from March to June 2011.

22. The Operation continued to maintain a microwave corridor to and a satellite link with UNMIL, the latter serving as a backup to the link with the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to ensure continuity of communications. Regional mission cooperation continued in air operations with the deployment and repatriation of troops and formed police personnel through the utilization of an UNMIL aircraft rather than commercial flights.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

23. Through its inter-agency coordination mechanism, UNOCI continued to coordinate with the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations country team and the donor community in Côte d'Ivoire as well as relevant non-governmental organizations in support of the overall mandate implementation.

24. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1933 (2010), in which UNOCI was tasked to support the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the Operation effectively engaged with United Nations agencies in logistical and resource cooperation, including the assistance received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services on the sharing of vehicles for the support of electoral operations, distribution of electoral materials and collection of tally sheets.

25. UNOCI and the United Nations country team approved and adopted on 18 October 2010 the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework for Côte d'Ivoire, which outlines a shared vision of the United Nations strategic objectives and priorities, including agreed results, timelines and responsibilities, for the delivery of tasks critical to the consolidation of peace in the country. The overall objective of the Framework is to support the country to transition from peacekeeping to early peacebuilding. The Framework was revised and updated in June 2011 after the post-electoral crisis. Six working groups were tasked with harmonizing priorities and activities contained in the Framework with the findings and recommendations of the Technical Assessment Mission of May 2011, namely: (a) identification of voters, and elections; (b) restoration of State authority and rule of law; (c) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, disarmament and dismantling of militias, and security sector reform; (d) reconciliation, social cohesion and land tenure; (e) protection of civilians; and (f) social and economic recovery. The Framework reflects the "delivering as one" approach of the United Nations intervention in Côte d'Ivoire and serves as an integrated planning structure.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: safe and secure environment

26. The security situation within the mission area was relatively calm during the election campaign period from July to November 2010. At the outset of the post-electoral crisis, in December 2010, forces loyal to the former President restricted the movement of UNOCI personnel. To implement the mandate, especially the protection of civilians, the Operation planned and conducted routine military patrols and long-range patrols, and escorted and provided protection to high-level personnel and visitors.

27. During the reporting period, UNOCI planned to support the Ivorian Government and national stakeholders in developing and implementing a comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy. UNOCI supported the cantonment of former members of the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN) from June to September 2010. From October to November 2010, UNOCI redeployed to support the electoral mandate. With the commencement of the post-electoral crisis, the majority of the field staff was evacuated from January to April 2011. After the post-electoral crisis, the focus was on providing the new Government with strategic and technical advice on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration based on the significant remobilization of formerly disarmed and demobilized ex-combatants and militia members and utilization of foreign armed elements during the crisis. Additional objectives during the post-conflict period included identification of national institutions and actors to undertake a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, determination of caseloads of targeted beneficiaries and the

establishment of eligibility criteria and packages, and to generally encourage the prioritization of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as a foundation for social cohesion and peaceful reconciliation.

28. As a follow-up to the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5 and Corr.1), UNOCI continued the dialogue with civilian and military authorities to ensure that the terms of the plans of action signed on 10 October 2005 and 14 September 2006 to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers were respected. However, despite the dialogue and regular monitoring of compliance by the parties to the conflict, children were still recruited and used as soldiers as a result of the post-electoral crisis.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Continued stabilization of security conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No reports of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)	In the period leading up to the elections, 62 incidents were reported of unidentified armed individuals attacking private homes and public transport vehicles in the regions of Abidjan, Abengourou, Bangolo, Bouaké, Duékoué, Guiglo, Korhogo and Odienné. The attacks resulted in the deaths and serious injuries of several persons, grave human rights abuses, including sexual abuse, and a sense of persistent insecurity Following the presidential election of 28 November 2010, regular forces and other armed groups loyal to the former President resorted to a significant number of violent attacks against civilians in areas believed to be strongholds of the President-elect, especially those in various neighbourhoods of Abidjan. The Republican Guard and the Centre de commandement des opérations de sécurité, which remained loyal to the former President, concentrated their presence and heavy weapons in strategic locations in Abidjan, and escalated attacks against the civilian population. Forces loyal to the former President targeted UNOCI headquarters with heavy calibre weapons and mortars, and wounded 4 peacekeepers and 7 others during several attacks on UNOCI patrols On 3 March 2011 in Abobo, security forces loyal to the former President used machine guns against a group of women demonstrating peacefully in support of the President-elect, killing 7 and seriously wounding many more. On 7 March 2011, in Anonkou-Kouté located outside Abidjan, the Ebrié ethnic community, believed to support the former President, was attacked by armed individuals who were allegedly partisans of the "invisible commandos", resulting in the displacement of most of the approximately 5,000 inhabitants. The International Commission of Inquiry, established by the Human Rights Council on 25 March 2011, submitted its report to the Human Rights Council on 15 June 2011 and concluded that serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law had been committed during the crisis, when some 3,000 persons were killed

Full compliance by Ivorian parties and neighbouring States with the arms and diamond embargo (2008/09: 0 incidents; 2009/10: 0 incidents; 2010/11: 0 incidents)	While some Ivorian authorities were formally cooperating, UNOCI embargo monitoring reports outlined several obstructions to arms inspections in military barracks and installations. Of 393 inspections conducted between July 2010 and June 2011, only 296 were declared successful, 21 partially successful and 76 unsuccessful. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire formally stated that the premises of the Republican Guard were not open to embargo inspections. While embargo patrolling was accepted at the Abidjan airport and seaport, access was denied to documents of suspicious cargos and military-related imports. In the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire, the State customs authority was not operational, and embargo officers could not access any customs documentation

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
584,000 routine troop patrol days (160 patrols per day x 10 troops per patrol x 365 days)	489,100	Routine troop patrol days (average 134 patrols per day x 10 troops per patrol x 365 days) From 1 July to 3 December 2010, the planned number of routine patrols was conducted to monitor the security situation for the elections From 4 December 2010 to 11 April 2011, the number of routine troop patrols decreased as a result of restrictions of the movement of UNOCI forces In May and June 2011, after the post-electoral crisis, joint patrols with FRCI were conducted, and the number of patrols increased
26,000 long-range troop patrol days (10 patrols per week x 25 troops per patrol x 52 weeks x 2 battalions)	31,200	Long-range patrol days (12 patrols per week x 25 troops per patrol x 52 weeks x 2 battalions). The higher number of patrol days resulted from the increased number of long-range patrols conducted from July to November 2010 in the country
1,440 air reconnaissance patrol hours (3 helicopters x 40 hours per helicopter x 12 months)	3,607	Air reconnaissance patrol hours. The higher number of hours was owing to additional air assets deployed during the electoral process and the post-electoral crisis, including 1,617 flight hours by aircraft deployed from UNMIL
37,230 military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 365 days) in Sectors East and West	37,230	Military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 365 days) in Sectors East and West
208 boat patrol days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks)	168	Days of boat patrol (2 boats x 2 days per week x 32 weeks plus 2 boats x 1 day x 20 weeks). There was a decrease in boat patrols during the period from December 2010 to April 2011 for a total of 20 weeks. The planned number of patrols resumed after the post-electoral crisis

Participation of the Force Commander in 10 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with the Economic Community of West African States Defence and Security Committees, UNIPSIL, UNMIL and UNOWA focused on containing cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the illegal movement of weapons	6	3 meetings on regional cooperation and 3 meetings on inter-mission cooperation attended by the Force Commander. In addition, the Deputy Force Commander and other senior staff officers attended various meetings on inter-mission cooperation for joint military operations along the border-crossing points between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia as a result of the post-electoral crisis, which caused security threats and border-related challenges
Provision of advice to the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) on monitoring borders, with special attention to the movement of Liberian refugees, combatants and arms through ad hoc meetings	Yes	Advice was provided to FANCI and other Ivorian defence and security forces until December 2010, notably with regard to security in the border areas. Regular border monitoring and patrolling including joint patrols with FANCI prior to the crisis During the crisis, UNOCI was not able to provide advice to FANCI owing to armed confrontation between the Ivorian forces FANCI had cooperated previously with UNOCI; however, during the crisis, there were no joint patrols After the establishment of a new defence and security force, FRCI, in March 2011, UNOCI resumed patrols and provided advice to these new forces in border areas
101,835 troop security person-days (279 troops x 365 days) for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders	111,690	Troop security person-days (306 troops x 365 days) for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders. Higher output was owing to increased requirements during the post-election crisis Owing to the deteriorated security situation and a hostile environment, additional military capabilities were required, such as providing deterrence and escorts for supply routes
12 reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on compliance with the arms embargo and on cooperation with the Ivorian customs service on issues concerning embargoed goods	12	Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)
Conduct of 4 monthly survey visits (ground and aerial) to diamond exploitation sites to monitor diamond production	9	Survey visits to diamond exploitation sites to monitor diamond production: 5 ground and aerial before December 2010 and 4 in February and March 2011 The reduced number of survey visits was owing to the post-electoral crisis, the lack of staff with the required specialized skills on diamond production, and the decision to provide support to the Group of Experts to conduct the survey visits

Conduct of 15 weekly inspections of cargo on-board aircraft and other vehicles at Ivorian seaports, airports and airfields	12	Weekly inspections of cargo at the Abidjan seaport and 6 weekly inspections at the airport. Findings were reported in the monthly embargo monitoring reports
Conduct of 60 monthly arms inspections in Ivorian military installations (FANCI and Forces armées des Forces nouvelles), organization of 1 monthly training session for UNOCI military and police officers conducting embargo inspections and coordination of 2 joint border meetings with UNMIL officers at the western border with Liberia	No	Owing to security conditions during the pre-electoral period (starting October 2010) and the post-electoral crisis, only 346 inspections were conducted of military installations in zones controlled by both FANCI and FAFN During the pre-electoral period, the monthly training sessions were suspended owing to the engagement of the trainers (UNOCI police officers and military observers) in the support of electoral activities Two joint border meetings at the Ivorian western border with Liberia were conducted with UNMIL. While the Ivorian authorities did not obstruct the meetings, the Ivorian security and border authorities did not attend them
Conduct of a monthly press briefing to the national and international media with a view to enhancing the understanding and awareness of the role and actions of the UNOCI forces in the post-electoral context	Yes	Weekly press conferences for national and international media were held during the reporting period including providing information on the mandated activities of UNOCI during the post-electoral crisis
Organization of biannual consultations and meetings with authorities from neighbouring countries and with UNIPSIL and UNMIL for the resettlement of foreign ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire and to monitor any cross-border movement of ex-combatants	No	The planned meetings were not organized prior to the post-electoral crisis owing to the continuing slow progress in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the lack of information concerning foreign ex-combatants. Based on the reported increase in utilization of foreign combatants during the crisis, UNMIL representatives visited the western part of Côte d'Ivoire from 20 to 24 June 2011 to prepare a joint assessment and strategy in relation to foreign ex-combatants on each side of the border

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Cantonment and disarmament of former Forces nouvelles combatants and demobilization and dismantlement of pro-Government militias

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Cantonment and disarmament of Forces nouvelles combatants in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 5,000; 2010/11: 10,000)	Prior to the post-electoral crisis, 8,119 former FAFN combatants were registered, 5,535 elements demobilized and 2,584 cantoned from June to September 2010 in Korhogo, Séguéla, Man and Bouaké. Owing to the post-electoral crisis, a significant number of formerly disarmed and demobilized ex-combatants remobilized and joined the opposing armies. After the post-electoral crisis, these armies were combined under Presidential decree of 17 March 2011 as the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI)

No reports of violent incidents involving dismantled pro-Government militias (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)	During the post-electoral crisis there was wide-scale mobilization and recruitment of pro-Government militias, including some previously dismantled militias and civilian groups. A total of 137 violent incidents was recorded

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service on the establishment of an information system for the registration and follow-up monitoring of ex-combatants and former militia members	Yes	Prior to the post-electoral crisis, regular meetings were held with the purpose of establishing a system to follow up on the monitoring of ex-combatants and former militia members. With the advent of the elections and post-electoral crisis, all meetings ceased as of October 2010 In June 2011, UNOCI met 5 times with the relevant Government authorities to strategize and plan for the revised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration approach, including an increased caseload of ex-combatants and former militia members, focusing on issues of registration, disarmament/demobilization and reinsertion
Provision of support to the Integrated Command Centre, including through daily coordination meetings and, as required, joint assessment missions for the collection, safekeeping/storage, transportation and/or neutralization/destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materials in 8 disarmament sites (Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Séguéla, Ferkessedougou, Odienné, Kani and Bouna)	Yes	Prior to the dissolution of the Integrated Command Centre in November 2010, UNOCI provided support during the cantonment and demobilization operations of FAFN elements conducted in Bouaké, Man, Séguéla and Korhogo from June to September 2010 Since April 2011, UNOCI provided technical training, advice and operational support to FRCI forces in the securing, storage and destruction of weapons and ammunition
Organization of 2 training sessions (on the control of small arms and light weapons and on security sector reform) to build the capacity of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Integrated Command Centre and relevant national structures dealing with small arms and light weapons and security sector reform issues	No	These activities were originally delayed owing to the presidential elections and then further delayed owing to the post-electoral crisis, which saw a significant increase in weapons distribution and circulation. In June 2011, UNOCI, along with the National Commission, organized and implemented two sensitization sessions and two weapons collection operations in Anyama
Organization of 2 workshops on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants	No	The workshops were scheduled to take place by the end of 2010 but had to be cancelled owing to the post-electoral crisis

Sensitization of 300 ex-combatants on HIV/AIDS and facilitation of their access to voluntary counselling and testing services, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, UNDP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Yes	680 ex-combatants were sensitized on HIV/AIDS and 116 ex-combatants received voluntary counselling and testing in September 2010
Monitoring through biannual assessments, field visits, bimonthly meetings and information exchanges with local authorities of any remaining high-risk groups posing a threat to consolidation of the peace process	Yes	Prior to the elections and during the post-electoral crisis, meetings with, and monitoring of, the groupes d'autodefense continued, particularly in the west In June 2011, UNOCI participated in an inter-agency evaluation mission in Moyen-Cavally with an aim to assess the urgent needs of the population affected by the post-electoral crisis Also in June 2011, a joint UNMIL-UNOCI mission visited Duékoué, Guiglo, Tabou and San-Pedro to assess the militia situation at the border, and a field visit was conducted to Baghoro to meet with a militia leader
Provision of advice, through monthly meetings, to Government authorities on monitoring and designing policies and assistance in mobilizing resources for the reinsertion of these groups	Yes	Advice was provided to the Government authorities on how to move beyond the microproject approach to develop a comprehensive programme taking the new armed groups into account. Meetings were held with the Government and representatives of the National Programme for Reinsertion and Reintegration Programme on how to monitor and evaluate programmes. This initiative was interrupted during the post-electoral crisis After the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI met on a weekly basis with the Government to provide technical assistance on the development and drafting of a new strategy and implementation activities

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Reintegration of national ex-combatants and former militias into Ivorian society and repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No large-scale demonstrations by groups of ex-combatants to protest the lack of reintegration opportunities	There were no large-scale demonstrations by groups of ex-combatants to protest the lack of reintegration opportunities. However, during the run-up to the elections and throughout the post-electoral crisis, there was wide-scale mobilization and recruitment of civilians, including former disarmament, demobilization and reintegration beneficiaries, partially owing to the lack of reintegration in civilian communities

Reintegration of pro-Government militias in sustainable economic and development programmes administered by the National Programme of Civic Service, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNOCI, UNDP and NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 1,000; 2010/11: 6,000)	During the post-electoral crisis, national structures, NGOs and the United Nations country team ceased the implementation activities of reintegration for ex-combatants. As of June 2011, with the appointments by the Government of the Ministries, UNOCI met with the relevant government authorities to plan for the revised caseload of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration beneficiaries, including identification of national structures to act as the primary interlocutor on reintegration matters
Preparation and implementation of action plans by parties to the conflict on ending the use of child soldiers (2008/09: 2; 2009/10: 2; 2010/11: 2)	The post-electoral crisis witnessed the recruitment and use of child soldiers contrary to the terms of the action plans and in violation of the rights of children

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice and technical support to the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service through monthly meetings on the establishment and implementation of reintegration programmes for ex-combatants and former militia members	Yes	Regular meetings were held prior to the post-electoral crisis to plan for the second phase of the 1,000 microprojects programme and to identify beneficiaries and projects for implementation. However, owing to the elections and the post-electoral crisis, activities ceased from October 2010 to April 2011 Two technical meetings were held on 27 April and 5 May 2011 with the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation to discuss disarmament, demobilization and reintegration challenges
Organization of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with international partners (the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the European Union and NGOs) and the donor community on the funding and implementation of reinsertion and reintegration programmes for former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women	Yes	Meetings were held with UNDP and the National Programme for Reinsertion and Reintegration during the implementation phase of reinsertion and reintegration programmes from July to September 2010 In October and November 2010, the meetings were on hold owing to the preparation of the presidential elections with partners monitoring programmes under implementation. No meetings were held during the post-electoral crisis After the post-electoral crisis, several inter-agency coordination meetings were held in May and June 2011 on the revised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration approach. UNOCI led the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration working group of the integrated strategic framework. International donor coordination meetings were held on a weekly basis to discuss and share information on matters relating to the revised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration approach beginning in June 2011

500 reinsertion projects as a part of the microprojects programme to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women	Yes	During the first phase of the 1,000 microprojects programme, which was coordinated with UNDP, 530 projects were implemented for a total of 3,720 beneficiaries The commencement of the second phase was delayed by the elections and the post-electoral crisis during which UNOCI and UNDP were unable to implement the programme
Public information campaign on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including monthly radio programmes in French and 5 local languages, distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets and 1,000 posters, organization of quarterly briefings to the national and international media, the diplomatic community and civil society on matters pertaining to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Yes	The implementation of some activities was delayed owing to the post-electoral crisis. Before the crisis, a draft communications plan was prepared but was not fully implemented as the Government focused on the elections. However, between July and October 2010, UNOCI conducted and broadcast at least 10 radio interviews on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues with Ivorian and UNOCI military officials. It also covered the profiling of ex-combatants from July to September 2010 and restarted coverage in May 2011. After April 2011, the communications plan and designs for communication materials were approved. A total of 10,600 t-shirts, 80 reporter jackets, 55 backpacks, 2,000 stickers, 4,100 caps and 2 radio spots were produced to promote the UNOCI voluntary arms collection operation and other aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
Daily monitoring of compliance by the parties to the conflict to end the use of child soldiers and prevent the recruitment or re-association of children with adult combatants	Yes	UNOCI continued its efforts to ensure effective follow-up to the recommendations contained in the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, dated 1 February 2008 (S/AC.51/2008/5). Before the post-electoral crisis, there was no evidence of children associated with any armed groups. However, the post-electoral crisis led to the recruitment of combatants in which many children were involved
Workshop on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants	No	It was not delivered as planned owing to the lack of conducive environment wherein the Government had halted all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related activities a few months before the elections and did not comply with the main provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

29. During the reporting period, the component focused on strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights, with special attention to the situation of

children, in particular children in armed conflict, in accordance with the Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict. To this end, UNOCI continued to strengthen the capacity of peacekeeping personnel, civil society members, NGOs and the local authorities on child protection and children's rights. However, the post-electoral crisis made it difficult for planned activities to be fully achieved.

30. The Operation focused on investigating human rights violations with emphasis on those committed against children and women, with a view to ending impunity and combating discrimination, and on human rights awareness-raising among certain target groups, including the defence and security forces. Efforts were made to ensure that human rights were promoted and protected in the electoral process, including through the establishment of a human rights call centre and several sensitization campaigns on human rights and elections-related rights throughout the country. Personnel of NGOs were trained on human rights investigation, monitoring and reporting techniques, advocacy and human rights reporting. The establishment of new human rights clubs in schools and the strengthening of the capacity of the existing clubs enhanced human rights awareness-raising in schools. Similarly, engagements with the Ministries of Human Rights and Education have accelerated the process of integrating human rights into school curricula. Pilot training sessions were organized with the support of partners in the mission area.

31. Notwithstanding the achievements highlighted above, the unstable political environment made it difficult to successfully engage with the authorities prior to the elections, and the post-electoral crisis had a negative impact on the gains achieved in the area of human rights.

32. In May and June 2011, UNOCI conducted several special investigation missions to regions and hotspots where human rights violations had been committed during the post-electoral crisis. Reports were issued, and two human rights reports were debated before the Human Rights Council in Geneva. UNOCI provided technical assistance to the newly established Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Special human rights trainings were conducted to sensitize national security institutions, including FRCI, on human rights principles in post-conflict situations. Special training for NGOs on investigations of human rights abuses in a post-conflict situation were conducted. UNOCI carried out on a regular basis assessment of the conditions of detainees in detention facilities.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Investigation by national and international human rights organizations and NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire of human rights violations and issuance of reports on the human rights situation in the country (2008/09: 5 reports; 2009/10: 23 reports; 2010/11: 5 reports)	Achieved. 10 human rights reports and 10 statements were issued by various human rights organizations in Côte d'Ivoire. National human rights NGOs were not able to operate during the post-electoral crisis and therefore could not issue reports

Identification of perpetrators of serious human rights violations and bringing them to the attention of competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2008/09: 35; 2009/10: 67; 2010/11: 40)	Achieved. 101 alleged perpetrators were identified mainly in the context of the elections and the post-electoral crisis
Approval of the national plan of action to end sexual and gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire	A draft plan was prepared and shared among the stakeholders, including the Ministry of Family, Women and Children, the Network of Women from Political Parties in Côte d'Ivoire, civil society organizations and the United Nations Population Fund. Several commissions and a validation workshop were held, and the first draft plan was submitted in January 2011 by the Network of Elected Women in Côte d'Ivoire. It is pending approval by the local government and other stakeholders
Full operational capacity of the Observatoire des droits de la femme to support the monitoring of women's human rights and the implementation of the gender equality mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire	The NGO, Network of Women from Political Parties in Côte d'Ivoire, in charge of the project was not able to implement the full operation of the Observatoire des droits de la femme owing to the post-electoral crisis

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Conduct of 50 human rights training sessions and refresher courses for 8,000 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel, 400 United Nations military and police personnel, 450 civil society activists and 50 journalists, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, including gender-based violence, as well as human rights in relation to elections	Yes	25 human rights training sessions were held across the country reaching out to at least 800 Ivorian military, 90 United Nations police personnel, 500 civil society activists and 50 journalists. The training focused on human rights in relation to elections as well as women and children's rights The post-electoral crisis and the involvement of the military prevented the implementation of the remaining planned training sessions
Training of 100 staff of local NGOs in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations	Yes	200 staff of local NGOs were trained on human rights investigations and documentation techniques, in particular with regard to the violations that occurred in the aftermath of the presidential elections in October and November 2011
Provision of advice and technical support to the Government on the formulation and implementation of a national human rights action plan and to the National Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its human rights promotion and protection mandate	No	Although technical advice was provided to the Government, including through 3 meetings, the process of formulating a national human rights action plan was not completed. The unpredictable political environment adversely affected the willingness of State institutions to engage with UNOCI on programmatic issues during the post-electoral crisis

Provision of advice to the Ministries of National Education, Interior and Defence on mainstreaming human rights into the curricula of primary and secondary schools and of police and gendarmerie training academies, including through 12 monthly meetings with the Comité national d'éducation aux droits de l'homme	Yes	Advice was provided through 11 meetings with the Comité national d'éducation aux droits de l'homme within the Ministry of National Education; 2 letters were addressed to the Ministers of Interior and Defence, respectively, and 1 training-of-trainers seminar was held for officials of the Ministry of National Education
Establishment of 100 new human rights clubs in schools and colleges and strengthening the capacity of the 100 existing human rights clubs through training and technical assistance	No	10 new human rights clubs were established and training was provided to 100 existing clubs during the reporting period because a number of schools were not functioning properly or closed in the context of the elections and the post-electoral crisis
2 semi-annual public reports, 4 quarterly reports to the Security Council sanctions committee and 2 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire	1	Public report on the human rights situation during the electoral process. The second semi-annual report was not completed owing to the post-electoral crisis
	4	Quarterly reports were submitted to the Security Council sanctions committee
	1	Thematic report on sexual violence in Côte d'Ivoire. The second thematic report on the human rights situation in the post-conflict reconstruction in the west was not completed owing to the post-electoral crisis
Public information campaign to sensitize the general public on human rights issues, including 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights; 4 television appearances to discuss human rights issues; printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/ leaflets; 6 human rights briefings for the media and the diplomatic community; 1 public report every 6 months on the human rights situation throughout the country on the UNOCI website; outreach activities, including 5 human rights days; commemoration of International Women's Day (500 posters and 50 banners) and commemoration of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)) in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs and civil society (1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures)	Yes	40 radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights, were produced. Focus on human rights issues increased during the post-electoral crisis and became one of the main topics covered in the Operation's daily and weekly press conferences for international and national media between December 2010 and April 2011; these human rights issues were also regularly covered by ONUCI FM in daily news programmes, which were broadcast at noon and at 1800 hours
		4 television appearances to discuss human rights issues could not be conducted as UNOCI was not allowed to appear on the national television station
	5,000	Leaflets on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) were printed and distributed
	5,000	Special newsletters promoting women's rights were produced on the occasion of International Women's Day
	1,000	Posters printed promoting the rights of the child for the International Day of the African Child in June 2011

Participation in 4 subregional meetings of field presences of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in West Africa and in one OHCHR annual consultation meeting in Geneva	Yes	UNOCI participated in 3 OHCHR regional meetings (2 in Dakar and 1 in Geneva) and 4 subregional teleconference meetings of OHCHR field presences in West Africa
6 bimonthly reports to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on grave violations and abuses committed against children affected by the armed conflict and 1 annual monitoring and compliance report to the Security Council on major violations and abuses committed against children	Yes	UNOCI, in coordination with UNICEF, provided contributions to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict for the bimonthly global horizontal note report The annual report on major violations and abuses committed against children covering the period from January to December 2010 was submitted on 23 January 2011
Training of 400 peacekeeping personnel every 2 months on child protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 1460 (2003)	284	A total of 1,704 peacekeeping personnel were trained with an average of 285 participants every 2 months. The target was partially achieved owing to the involvement of all UNOCI personnel in the organization of the presidential elections and the disruption of operations during the post-electoral crisis
7 training sessions and 7 child protection forums per month for local NGOs and civil society groups to sensitize local communities on child protection	No	A total of 12 training sessions and 30 child protection forums, plus sensitization sessions for national partners, were conducted. The lower output was owing to the post-electoral crisis
Training of 100 journalists and other media practitioners as well as 100 leaders from local women's representative organizations on gender-related issues, including gender-based violence, women's participation in the decision-making process and the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)	Yes	50 journalists and 100 leaders from local women's representative organizations were trained. The decrease in the number of trained journalists was owing to the security and media environment during the post-electoral crisis and changed priorities of UNOCI on public outreach programmes
Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs and the Association of Women Lawyers to strengthen the capacity of the Observatoire des droits de la femme, including through the training of its members, briefings and support in the collection of relevant documentation	No	The technical assistance could not be provided as the NGO in charge of the project implementation was no longer available in the country owing to the post-electoral crisis and the security situation

5 quick-impact projects on human rights and 5 quick-impact projects focusing on children and gender issues	2	Quick-impact projects on human rights 2 human rights projects were implemented, including the rehabilitation of an anti-tuberculosis centre at the MACA prison in Abidjan and the rehabilitation of a protection centre for children in Grand Bassam. Following the post-electoral crisis, focus on re-establishment of infrastructure in support of law and order was given priority
	8	Quick-impact projects focusing on children and gender issues 3 projects to support gender issues (production and commerce of agricultural products, construction of stands and latrines at the market of Arrah, and the repair of water pumps in Thanaso), and 5 projects focusing on children (4 rehabilitations of educational facilities and 1 restructuring of an observation centre for minors in Abidjan)

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Transition from humanitarian response to early recovery/development conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of basic social services (schools, hospitals and other medical facilities) and water facilities reopened in the north and west of the country (2008/09: 567; 2009/10: 113; 2010/11: 875)	Prior to the post-electoral crisis, 40 per cent of basic social services were functional, including schools, hospitals and other social protection centres. There was no rehabilitation for centres of social protection and schools As a result of the post-electoral crisis, severe disruptions in the provision of basic services occurred throughout the country. Since December 2010, some 800,000 children did not attend school as schools were forced to close, and there were reports that schools in the west had been occupied by armed forces and used as military bases Access to food was growing more difficult for millions of people as the price of basic food items had increased by 10 to 30 per cent between January and March 2011 About 50 per cent of trained health workers left their duty stations. This figure rose to 75 per cent in the west. Consequently, many health-care facilities were closed From March to June 2011 out of 3,140 schools in the north and west of the country 90 per cent reopened and 85 per cent of the children returned to school; however, 52 per cent of the health centres and 62.5 per cent of the district hospitals were still not functional, 75 per cent of the inhabitants had no access to clean drinking water, and in rural areas, 50 per cent of the water pumps were not working

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
A revised inter-agency contingency plan for Côte d'Ivoire with links to subregional plans	**Yes**	**Revised version issued in January 2011**
Organization of bimonthly advocacy meetings and quarterly seminars for Government officials, civil society and the donor community on the situation of vulnerable groups, with special attention to women and children	**Yes**	**Weekly meetings were organized with donors, Government officials and civil society, and updated information was provided on the humanitarian situation, the challenges faced and the funding needed**
Conduct of quarterly workshops for national NGOs to support the national response to HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with Government authorities and UNAIDS	Yes	2 workshops were organized by UNOCI, including 1 capacity-building workshop for local AIDS NGOs in Man and 1 workshop on human rights and HIV/AIDS, which were conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Health and the fight against AIDS, the International Labour Organization, UNAIDS and the Ivorian private sector. The remaining 2 workshops were not held owing to the post-electoral crisis and the unavailability of national NGOs during that period
5 quick-impact projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin and 5 quick-impact projects on HIV/AIDS	16	Projects for internally displaced persons comprising 6 projects to rehabilitate schools, 3 in support of health infrastructure and 1 for clean-up activities in the post-crisis environment
	5	Projects for HIV/AIDS comprising 4 projects to improve infrastructure for HIV testing and rehabilitation and construction of HIV centres, and 1 project to support socio-economic insertion of women living with HIV/AIDS in Bouna

Component 3: peace process

33. During the reporting period, UNOCI focused on efforts to create a positive political environment by engaging in regular consultations with Ivorian political leaders and stakeholders. Significant progress was made in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including the establishment of the final voters list and the holding of presidential elections on 31 October 2010. However, the political environment in the post-electoral period deteriorated considerably, and the ensuing post-electoral crisis had a severe impact on the ability of the mission to effectively implement its mandate.

34. UNOCI continued to provide support at the national and local levels to the Ivorian authorities in extending State authority throughout the country, including supporting the efforts of the Government in re-establishing a single treasury. As a way of promoting a peaceful environment, UNOCI conducted a wide range of conflict management and dialogue activities at the community level. While the post-

electoral crisis seriously affected the functioning of State institutions, UNOCI assisted the local authorities in resuming their functions. Furthermore, the Operation provided increased assistance in the west of Côte d'Ivoire in support of returns of displaced persons. Additional efforts were undertaken to promote national and community reconciliation, including the support to mechanisms to prevent, mitigate or resolve conflict, particularly at the local level.

35. Main priorities during the 2010-11 period included the provision of support to the successful holding of presidential elections, whereby UNOCI, the IEC staff and polling station agents successfully conducted voting operations at more than 20,000 polling stations with a voter turnout of more than 81 per cent. The progress made towards this accomplishment was important since the election had been postponed several times since 2005.

36. While UNOCI had planned to support the Ivorian Government in strategizing, developing and implementing security sector reform, the Operation was unable to engage with the Governmental authorities or national stakeholders on security sector reform owing to their involvement in the electoral campaign and the two rounds of the presidential elections in October and November 2010. The post-electoral crisis included the breakdown of national security institutions, increased weapons distribution and circulation, and massive remobilization of former ex-combatants on both sides of the conflict. Concurrently, UNOCI operations in this area were halted in October and November 2010 to provide staff in order for UNOCI to fulfil the electoral mandate and were closed from January to April 2011 as a matter of precaution. With the advent of the new Government and installation of the Ministries as well as relevant authorities in June 2011, UNOCI provided strategic and technical advice on a comprehensive national security sector reform strategy and its implementation.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Reunification of Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Full restoration of State authority throughout the country and effective and complete redeployment of the *corps préfectoral* in the north	Limited progress was achieved in terms of effective restoration of State authority. After the post-electoral crisis, progress was achieved for the effective redeployment of the *corps préfectoral* in the north of the country, while in the west and south the crisis further curtailed the restoration of State authority Furthermore, during the crisis several public buildings were vandalized, records were destroyed and equipment was looted
Re-establishment by the Government of a fully functioning single treasury	Limited progress was made towards the centralization of the State treasury. Partial deployment of civil servants and some rehabilitation of buildings took place; however, customs and tax offices were not fully operational, in particular in the north, where the Forces nouvelles continued the illegal collection of taxes

Guarantee of free and unhindered movement of persons and goods throughout the country	There were notable improvements in the free movement of persons and goods until the presidential elections **During the post-electoral crisis, the decree imposing a curfew nationwide or in specific areas in Abidjan as well as the multiplication of checkpoints and racketeering significantly impeded the free movement of persons and goods** Following the apprehension of the former President on 11 April 2011, the situation gradually normalized throughout the country. By 30 June 2011, some checkpoints remained in place, which had an adverse impact on the freedom of movement and goods throughout the country
Return of fully operational civil servants, including agents of line ministries, to duty throughout Côte d'Ivoire	98 per cent of civil servants were redeployed at the time of the elections; however, many left their posts during the post-electoral crisis owing to the security situation. Following the end of the crisis, civil servants slowly returned to work but remained largely absent in the west as at 30 June 2011
Consideration of children's concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1314 (2000), 1460 (2003), 1612 (2005) and 1826 (2008)	Owing to the political situation during the reporting period, no implementation progress was noted. However, the national authorities, including FRCI, confirmed their commitment to prevent violations against children. NGOs and civil society groups participated in training sessions on child protection organized by UNOCI
Inclusion of gender concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and in the planning of the reconstruction of the country, as requested in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1721 (2006), 1765 (2007) and 1820 (2008)	Sensitization meetings were organized with the national networks of women's organizations, the National Coordination of Women's Associations for Elections and Post-crisis Reconstruction; and 4 meetings were held and 1 celebration was organized in Toumodi on the occasion of the second anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1820 (2008). These meetings promoted, and were instrumental for, the mobilization of women to participate in the peace process, the elections and national reconstruction, in compliance with the principles of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement
Full ability of the Ivorian electoral management body to carry out the electoral process during the local elections	Achieved. The Ivorian electoral management body fully carried out the electoral process during the presidential elections held on 31 October and 28 November 2011. IEC and other electoral management bodies led the successful elections with a high voter turnout, with UNOCI providing technical and logistical assistance in the organization of the presidential elections. The post-electoral crisis, however, interrupted the operations of the electoral management body, which was therefore not able to organize legislative elections or local elections at the municipal level during the period under review

		The post-electoral crisis led to the exile of the Chairman and other senior staff of IEC, and all operations of IEC were interrupted until May 2011. UNOCI advocated the relaunch of the IEC after the post-electoral crisis and provided advice and support to the assessment of buildings and assets to build IEC capacity
Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Promotion of a culture of peace and democracy through regular exchange with political parties	Yes	UNOCI conducted regular meetings with various political parties, including at the highest level, and joint meetings in preparation of the presidential elections were conducted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General During the post-electoral crisis, meetings were less frequent owing to the continued attempts by forces loyal to the former President to obstruct the activities of UNOCI Following the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI resumed activities to promote a culture of peace and democracy, including through exchanges with political parties
Organization of weekly meetings with Government representatives to monitor and support developments for the full restoration of State authority and the centralization of the treasury in the north	Yes	Before the elections, meetings with representatives of the Government, in particular representatives of the *corps préfectoral* and relevant ministries, took place regularly at the local level During the post-electoral crisis it was not possible to organize the meetings In the aftermath of the post-electoral crisis, meetings resumed with Government representatives who were able to progressively redeploy and restore their authority, although many challenges remained at the end of the reporting period
Organization of bimonthly meetings with the Government to encourage the restoration of and improvement of access to basic social services such as education, health care, water and sanitation throughout the country	Yes	Bimonthly meetings with representatives of the Government, in particular representatives of the *corps préfectoral* and relevant line ministries, took place at the local level until the presidential elections During the post-electoral crisis it was not possible to organize the meetings In the aftermath of the post-electoral crisis, meetings resumed with Government representatives who were able to progressively redeploy and restore their authority, although many challenges remained at the end of the reporting period

Organization of monthly meetings with the Ministry of National Reconciliation and with local authorities, NGOs and the United Nations country team to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives	Yes	Regular meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of Solidarity and War Victims and other local authorities During the post-electoral crisis the meetings were interrupted. The post-electoral crisis deeply affected relations between communities, in particular in the west and south of the country After the post-electoral crisis the mission enhanced its support to strengthen social cohesion with dialogue and reconciliation activities at the local level
Organization of 10 community meetings across the country to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and community-level confidence-building	10	Intercommunity meetings to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and confidence-building at the local level were held in Bondoukou, Bouaké, Daloa, Duékoué, Koffikro, Korhogo, Odienné, San-Pedro, Touba and Yamoussoukro
Conduct of 5 workshops on conflict resolution and conflict management with local authorities, representatives of relevant line ministries, NGOs and civil society representatives	7	Workshops on conflict resolution and conflict management with local authorities and representatives of relevant line ministries took place in Bondoukou, Bouaké, Boundiali, Duékoué, Odienné, San-Pedro and Zouenoula. The workshops took place before the second round of the presidential elections
Conduct of monthly meetings with the United Nations country team to strengthen synergies and cooperation in support of the Government on issues related to the restoration of State authority, centralization of the treasury and social cohesion	Yes	UNOCI chaired monthly meetings with the United Nations country team except in April 2011
Nationwide public information and advocacy activities in support of the peace process, including an information and communication campaign on conflict resolution, peacebuilding and other relevant areas, with opinion leaders, traditional chiefs, village leaders, youth groups and women's associations; radio broadcasts in 5 national languages 7 days a week; television news items, spots and documentaries for broadcasting on State television, international television stations and UNifeed, 48 weekly press briefings, distribution of monthly newsletters, outreach activities in schools and in	Yes	Public information and advocacy activities in support of the peace process included: daily radio programmes in French and 5 local languages, a total of 60 sensitization campaign sessions with small communities organized throughout the country in addition to sporting activities, such as football tournaments, for peace. Outreach and media training activities ceased owing to the post-electoral crisis but resumed in May and June 2011 with 4 regional meetings with civil society leaders Television news items were sent to UNifeed; however, the State broadcaster RTL refused to broadcast UNOCI footage, especially after the second round of presidential elections in November 48 weekly press briefings were conducted

communities and sporting events; distribution of t-shirts (20,000), pens (10,000), posters, leaflets and pamphlets (20,000); and organization of 2 seminars targeting the media and civil society		250 billboards bearing peace messages were produced and posted throughout the country; 2 poster designs (1,000 copies each) were produced in connection with International Peacekeeping Day; 7,000 ballpoint pens and 2,000 caps bearing messages promoting peace and reconciliation were also produced
Organization of a colloquium on the contribution of media to post-conflict recovery	No	The colloquium could not be held owing to the post-electoral crisis as prospective participants from the international media had security concerns
Conduct of 2 opinion polls to ascertain public views on the peace process, including issues related to gender, child protection and the Ivorian judicial system	No	The political and security environment during the post-electoral crisis did not permit the conduct of the 2 opinion polls
Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	12 reports were submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire
Monthly meetings with Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to assess the status of implementation of the peace process, seek views on the peace status and foster continued participation of all stakeholders in the peace process	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations. The frequency of the meetings decreased during the post-electoral crisis, and meetings with other stakeholders were held on an as-needed basis owing to limited freedom of movement
Quarterly workshops in Abidjan and the sectors for Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to build capacity in conflict prevention and resolution	2	Meetings conducted by UNOCI in Abidjan in 2010 within the framework of the preparation for the presidential elections. The meetings were attended by representatives of all political parties and women's associations and were aimed at building capacity in conflict prevention and resolution and the respect of the code of good conduct for political parties. The organization of 2 other meetings could not take place in view of the post-electoral crisis and the unavailability of national stakeholders
15 quick-impact projects in support of reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution in the most conflict-affected areas of the country	15	Quick-impact projects on outreach and reconciliation were implemented as follows: 8 in support of school facilities, 4 cleaning projects in Bouaké, Daloa, Ferkessedougou and Korhogo, 1 rehabilitation of a sports field at the university campus in Daloa, 1 project related to medical supplies, and 1 sensitization project on social cohesion. Most of the quick-impact projects were implemented in the areas most affected by conflict following the post-electoral crisis

Publication of a special report on the electoral process and the lessons learned during the Ivorian elections (presidential and legislative)	No	Owing to the security situation during the post-electoral crisis, most of the electoral staff members were placed on administrative leave. Upon their return in May 2011, the work on the special report started and the report is expected to be published in March 2012
Provision of advice to the national electoral management body through regular monthly meetings on electoral law, internal rules for the body, structure of the body, training of electoral staff, management of the voter list and updating and management of the electoral map	Yes	Regular meetings, on both a weekly and daily basis, were held with all stakeholders, including local partners of IEC, the IEC Chairman and Commissioners, covering the proper functioning of local commissions on legal matters related to the electoral process. Weekly meetings on voter registration organized by IEC and the Office of the Prime Minister were attended. Polling station maps in print and electronic format were produced for IEC, international observers and other international stakeholders Between the second round of the presidential elections on 28 November 2010 and May 2011, IEC was not functional owing to safety concerns In May 2011, IEC resumed activities. The IEC President thanked UNOCI and requested support in preparation for the legislative elections
Capacity-building for the national electoral staff and the new electoral management bodies	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with IEC to provide advice and technical support, with additional meetings, workshops and support mechanisms for capacity-building provided to the members of the electoral management. The IEC staff and polling station agents successfully conducted voting operations at more than 20,000 polling stations From May 2011 the Electoral Affairs Division supported IEC with counselling on the recomposition of IEC, updating and finalization of the administrative and electoral maps and updating the voter list

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress towards the restructuring of defence and security forces and internal security services

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Development by the national authorities of a broadly consultative vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire	Prior to the elections and the post-electoral crisis, there was a lack of will on the part of the former Government and relevant authorities to engage directly in security sector issues in Côte d'Ivoire Starting shortly after the appointment of the Government Ministers on 1 June 2011, the Prime Minister's Office and relevant ministries held weekly meetings on security sector reform in the context of the post-electoral crisis, in particular with the military wing of the *Groupe de travail scientifique* to develop a vision on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Development by the national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts	Starting shortly after the appointment of the Government Ministers on 1 June 2011, relevant ministries, in particular the *Groupe de travail scientifique*, held 5 meetings on the creation of an advisory and coordination mechanism to further support security sector reform From 21 to 24 June 2011, a workshop was conducted by the Ministre Délégué, "*Quelle armée pour la Côte d'Ivoire nouvelle?*" on security sector reform
Increase by at least 10 per cent of public confidence in the security sector institutions of Côte d'Ivoire, as expressed through public opinion surveys	Public confidence in the security sector decreased from the beginning of the post-electoral crisis owing to armed conflict, weapons distribution and circulation, and strife among national security institutions. Throughout the post-electoral crisis the civilian population was targeted by security forces on both sides of the conflict as well as by irregular armed groups. In the post-conflict context, specifically the militarization of the national security forces, the public's confidence in the security sector institution was undermined. The population called on UNOCI to help remove weapons, ammunition and explosives, and UNOCI responded by coordinating support for such operations

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Facilitation of a process of national dialogue on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire involving all stakeholders, including civil society, through town hall meetings, focus group discussions and interviews with key actors, among other means	No	Prior to the elections and the post-electoral crisis, there was a lack of will on the part of the former Government and relevant authorities to engage directly on security sector issues, including national dialogue. However, since the installation of the new Government as of 1 June 2011, 5 meetings have been held to initiate planning for a national seminar to include various stakeholders, including representatives of the civil society
Provision of expert advice to national authorities on the development of a vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire, including the future of its armed forces	Yes	5 meetings with national authorities to assist in the development of a vision and strategy for reform of the security sector were held in June 2011. UNOCI was invited to officially observe a workshop conducted by the Ministre Délégué on the theme "*Quelle armée pour la Côte d'Ivoire nouvelle?*"
A participatory security sector assessment, including gap analysis and recommendations for a security sector development plan	No	Prior to the elections and during the post-electoral crisis, the former Government lacked the political will to engage in security sector issues, including assessment and a development plan With the installation of the new Government, weekly meetings with the *Groupe de travail scientifique* were held to provide information, advice and technical support on security sector reform, including planning for an assessment of the security sector during June 2011

Provision of strategic and technical advice for the establishment by national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts or for the revision of an existing mechanism to enhance its republican credentials	No	Prior to the elections, there was a lack of political will on the part of the former Government and relevant authorities to receive advice or implement security sector reform Since the appointment of the ministries by the new Government on 1 June 2011, 5 meetings were held with the defence and security cell and military cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office to provide technical and strategic advice on security sector reform
Provision of expert advice and capacity-building support to entities, including the National Assembly, responsible for ensuring the accountability, transparency and oversight of security institutions	No	Prior to the elections, there was a lack of will on the part of the former Government and relevant authorities to engage on issues regarding security sector reform and oversight. Owing to the post-electoral crisis, the legislative elections have been postponed and the National Assembly has not been elected. However, during field trips in June 2011 to Duékoué, Guiglo, Mont Mekou, San-Pedro and Tabou local authorities, specifically prefects and sub-prefects, were advised on security related issues
Conduct of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with national and international partners and the donor community on the funding and implementation of security sector reform in Côte d'Ivoire	No	Donor coordination meetings did not take place prior to the presidential elections Since May 2011, 2 international donor coordination meetings were held on matters relating to security sector reform
Contribution to the strategic plan for justice system reform, including through the provision of advice on the independence of the justice system, on legislative changes and on the adoption of new laws that relate to the security sector	No	While the Ministry of Justice signed an inter-ministerial decree establishing a steering committee in charge of a national justice sector strategy in August 2010, owing to the presidential elections in October/November 2011 and the crisis that followed, the steering committee was not established and the national strategic plan for justice system reform was not developed. Although draft laws have been prepared, none had been adopted by the Ministry of Justice as of 30 June 2011
Conduct or commissioning of a baseline survey on public perception of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire to monitor public opinion trends and identify possible confidence-building measures	No	The lack of progress in the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the political and security situation during the reporting period did not permit the conduct of a survey
Organization of 2 conferences for local authorities to convince them of the necessity to coordinate security in the various security sector reform programmes and 2 seminars to research solutions for the implementation of a security sector reform plan based on the recommendations of the security sector assessment	No	Prior to the elections, there was a lack of will on the part of the former Government and relevant authorities to engage on issues regarding security sector reform and oversight Since the installation of the new Government as of 1 June 2011, 5 meetings were held to initiate planning for a national seminar to include stakeholders, including representatives of the civil society

Donor conference to mobilize funds for the various programmes	No	The lack of progress in the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the political environment and security situation during the reporting period did not permit the conduct of a donor conference
Monthly consultations with Ivorian authorities on the strategic plan for justice system reform as part of security sector reform, including the provision of advice and assistance on the independence of the justice system, legislative changes and the adoption of new laws	No	In August 2010, the Ministry of Justice signed an inter-ministerial decree to establish a steering committee to develop and implement a national justice sector strategy. However, owing to the presidential elections in October and November 2010 and the crisis that followed, the steering committee was not established and the national strategic plan for justice system reform was not developed. As a consequence, UNOCI was not able to hold monthly consultations with Ivorian authorities There was no progress after the crisis as the steering committee was not established until July 2011

Component 4: law and order

37. The Operation continued to focus on restoring public confidence and improving the public image of the Ivorian police by regularly patrolling alongside the local police and gendarmerie and providing advice on respect for human rights. The UNOCI formed police units continued to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. In compliance with Security Council resolution 1933 (2010), the Operation provided support to the Integrated Command Centre through the continued provision of technical advice, training and logistical support and participated in the patrols of the Integrated Command Centre mixed units in sensitive areas. In terms of the preparation and holding of presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the UNOCI police component carried out training of the local police and gendarmerie on such topics as democratic policing, police ethics, the role of security forces during elections, crowd control, public order, human rights and gender-based violence. During the post-electoral crisis, the Ivorian national police and gendarmerie were detrimentally politicized and involved in numerous human rights violations against the population, which dramatically affected their interaction and relationships with the Operation and made it challenging for UNOCI to implement all aspects of its mandate. The usual cooperation with national law enforcement agencies gradually resumed in April 2011 and focused mainly on restoring the operational capabilities of law enforcement agencies to protect public security which had decreased dramatically during the crisis, and on providing assistance and advice to the Government on security sector reform.

38. During the period under review, UNOCI had planned to provide support to the Ivorian authorities in developing a comprehensive justice reform strategy and in restoring State authority, assuming that presidential and legislative elections would have taken place during the 2009/10 period. As the elections were delayed, UNOCI was actively involved in the monitoring of the electoral list and the related disputes in August and September 2010. In October and November 2010, UNOCI was deployed in the field to support the organization of the two rounds of presidential

elections. The post-electoral crisis had a negative impact on the planned activities of UNOCI and had a devastating impact on the Ivorian justice system. A total of 17 courts and 23 prisons were damaged and looted, more than 12,000 prisoners escaped, and, as of 30 June 2011, only one prison had reopened and only 20 courts were functional. UNOCI therefore had to reprioritize its activities to provide support to the Ministry of Justice in the reopening of courts and prisons. During the months of April, May and June 2011, UNOCI visited all courts and prisons, together with the Ministry of Justice, to assess the damages and coordinated with national and international stakeholders to mobilize funds and develop projects for the rehabilitation of the damaged premises.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Enhanced public law and order and creation of sustainable operational capacities in the national police and the gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Deployment of law enforcement agencies throughout the country	13 mixed gendarmerie brigades and 12 mixed police commissariats were deployed in 13 major cities in the north and west of the country, including in the framework of security arrangements for the elections. The total strength was 1,373 personnel (908 Defence and Security Forces (FDS) and 471 FAFN) instead of the expected 10,600. The low level of deployment was owing to logistical and financial difficulties as well as the lack of political will to completely implement all provisions of the political agreements in this respect
	This operation was suspended during the post-electoral crisis
Strengthening of institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement agencies	Before the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the police and gendarmerie capacities were enhanced, especially in the field of public security, crowd control and forensics. However, during the post-electoral crisis period, all law enforcement institutions, including the police and gendarmerie, were detrimentally politicized, which led to the collapse of their capacities to effectively protect law and order. After the post-electoral crisis, the operational capacities were very low owing to the lack of vehicles, firearms and equipment, which had been looted during the crisis
Approval and implementation of the reform and restructuring plan of the police and gendarmerie forces of Côte d'Ivoire by the Joint Security Reform Coordinating Cell	In view of the post-electoral crisis, the Working Group on Restructuring and Reforming of the Defence and Security Forces, created by the Prime Minister, was not able to finalize the draft plan on the reform and restructuring of the police and gendarmerie forces of Côte d'Ivoire

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily monitoring and mentoring of law enforcement agencies around the country	Yes	Daily monitoring and mentoring visits were carried out to 14 prefectures, 10 districts, 94 commissariats of the police; and 6 legions, 21 companies, 6 squadrons and 182 brigades of the gendarmerie of Côte d'Ivoire; however, the usual cooperation with the Ivorian police and gendarmerie was temporarily suspended owing to the post-electoral crisis. As a result of the crisis, a total of 86 police units out of 118 became non-operational. Monitoring and mentoring tasks resumed only after the end of the crisis with the remaining police units
100 monthly escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in the performance of their duties by the formed police units each month	575	A total of 575 security escorts (or a monthly average of 48) were provided. Fewer security escorts were provided than planned because of the post-electoral crisis
29,200 United Nations police patrols (80 patrols x 365 days) to monitor and mentor police activities around the country and provide advice daily to the Integrated Command Centre, including 200 monthly joint patrols, throughout the country, with law enforcement agencies	23,839	A total of 23,839 patrols were carried out throughout the country. The lower number of patrols was owing to limited patrol capacities following the decrease in the number of unarmed individual police officers, additional tasks during the post-elections crisis as well as a reprioritization to human rights-related tasks, and to the protection of UNOCI personnel and assets
Provision of advice daily to the police and gendarmerie academies, including modules on gender and protection of minors	Yes	Assistance was provided to the police academy in the project of restructuring the National Police Academy funded by the European Union. The Operation assisted the National Police Academy by developing training modules on basic police topics, distributed training materials to the police and gendarmerie training institutions and carried out several training-of-trainers sessions, including on gender issues and the protection of minors. The project was discontinued during the post-electoral crisis Following the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI provided advice to the Ivorian police on relaunching the joint project with European Union support
Conduct or commissioning of a study on the impact of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire on the structure, cohesiveness and governance of the security sector in order to enhance the Operation's readiness to provide informed advice to national actors on request	No	Upon the request of the Ministry of Interior after the post-electoral crisis, the Operation provided support and assistance to local authorities in conducting a study on the impact of the post-electoral crisis on the operational capacities of the national police and gendarmerie

Monthly reports on recent and upcoming security sector reform activities and on the status, accomplishments and challenges faced by the Côte d'Ivoire security sector in order to inform the partners on the evolution of the situation	No	The Working Group on Restructuring and Reforming of the Defence and Security Forces did not provide any significant output, and there was no demonstration of the political will to carry out activities related to security sector reform with regard to the police and gendarmerie. The activities were interrupted during the post-electoral crisis; therefore, no reports were produced
Conduct of 10 international seminars for police specialists (e.g., on organized crime, forensics, crisis management, etc.) on issues of immediate relevance, 10 seminars offered by formed police units to local specialists to improve their capacity in crowd control techniques, 3 joint exercises conducted by 2 or 3 formed police units per month with relevant counterparts in the Operation's area, 12 specialized refresher courses for the national police and gendarmerie on internationally recognized standards, including on the prevention of gender-based violence, rape, domestic violence and sexual abuse in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), with a view to enhancing the capacity of local law enforcement agencies		Activities carried out included:
	1	Training-of-trainers session in the field of human rights for 31 police and gendarmerie personnel
	1	Refresher forensics training course for 200 police and gendarmerie personnel
	10	Training-of-trainers sessions for 160 personnel, including mixed units of the Integrated Command Centre and regular police and gendarmerie units, in terms of security for the elections
	9	Training-of-trainers sessions for 248 personnel on crowd control techniques for FDS and FAFN anti-riot units
		Fewer training sessions were carried out owing to the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire and the suspension of usual cooperation with local counterparts during the post-electoral crisis
Provision of technical assistance to increase the technical capacity of law enforcement agencies through the installation of a forensic science laboratory and provision of training and assistance to police officers at the laboratory in crime scene management, ballistics, narcotics and counterfeit documents, including support for the creation of a criminal police database of fingerprints, policies for its establishment and management, standard operating procedures for its use and safeguards for confidentiality and privacy	Yes	Assistance and advice were provided through co-location in the Ivorian Deputy General Directorate for Forensic Science, in particular by providing necessary training and participating in the activities relating to the Central Forensic Science Database, such as preparation and classification of criminal files and fingerprints. Mentoring in the field of forensic science was carried out in the police stations at Daloa and Bouaké. Provision of assistance, including installation of the Central Forensic Science Database and 12 intervention teams and forensic science laboratory was provided. One training session of 50 police officers in the field of crime scene management (fingerprinting, photographing etc.). Post-crisis assistance was also provided to the Ivorian forensic police units, the Abidjan Prison, the Prison of Bouaké, gendarmerie brigades and police commissariats in the Bouaké region

Conduct of 8 training sessions for police trainers to improve specialized techniques of policing (e.g., forensics, community policing, traffic control, etc.) on the train-the-trainers principle	4	Training sessions were held for the Ivorian forensic police in Bouaké and Abidjan A training-of-trainers project on community policing and traffic control was developed Fewer training sessions were carried out owing to the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire and the suspension of usual cooperation with local counterparts during the post-electoral crisis
Campaign against corruption, including through 4 workshops for the national police, the gendarmerie and the customs service, and the creation of sensitization DVD	No	The output was not realized owing to the absence of political will on the part of the Ivorian leadership and the suspension of usual cooperation with local counterparts during the post-electoral crisis
Provision of assistance, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for West Africa, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization, to the local law enforcement agencies in the implementation of an international project, the West African Coast Initiative, to fight organized crime	Yes	Assistance was provided to the Ivorian police regarding the establishment of a transnational crime unit. An Ivorian focal point for the West African Coast Initiative was nominated, and a session on project implementation was held with the Ivorian Ministry of Interior. A communiqué on the implementation of the project was issued by the Ivorian Government in August 2010
Follow-up review of the reform and restructuring activities of the national police and gendarmerie following the recommendations of the Working Group on Reform and Restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces that is expected to be published in 2009/10	No	The Working Group suspended its activities in 2010. The conclusions of the Working Group are no longer valid, and its final report was never published

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions, including corrections, throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Adoption and application by the Government of a strategic plan for justice system reform as part of the broader security sector reform efforts, including adoption of key legislation and internal rules and regulations	The Ministry of Justice signed an inter-ministerial decree in August 2010 establishing a steering committee to develop and implement a national justice sector strategy. Owing to the holding of the presidential elections in October 2010 and the crisis that followed, the steering committee was not established Draft laws have been prepared by the Ministry of Justice but have not been adopted

Achievement of 80 per cent operational capacity of each of the 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2008/09: 15 per cent; 2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent)	Before the first round of the presidential elections on 31 October 2010, 10 of 11 courts were open and functional in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire. During the post-electoral crisis, the judicial system collapsed throughout the country, and 17 courts were damaged. As of 30 June 2011, only 20 of the 37 Ivorian courts, including 6 of the 11 northern courts, had reopened, but they deal only with civil cases
Achievement of 80 per cent operational capacity of each of the 11 prisons in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent)	Before the second round of the presidential elections on 28 November 2010, 4 out of 11 prisons functioned with limited capacity in the northern prefectures under Forces nouvelles authority. None of the prisons have reopened under Government authority During the post-electoral crisis, the penitentiary system throughout the country collapsed; 23 prisons were damaged, and as of 30 June 2011, none of the 33 prisons had reopened
Establishment by the Government of the new prison farm at Saliakro and the development and adoption by the Government of a set of rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons	In 2010, the Ministry of Justice adopted the proposed concept on creating a prison farm at Saliakro, which was to be funded by the European Union; however, a contract with the implementing partner was not signed by 30 June 2011. The project was suspended in December 2010 until June 2011 because of the post-electoral crisis. The development of a set of rules and operating practices was not considered a priority by the new Government after the crisis

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice to Ivorian authorities through monthly consultations on consolidating the operations of the newly redeployed judicial and penitentiary institutions	Yes	None of the penitentiary institutions were redeployed under governmental authority in the northern prefectures during 2010/11. Before the second round of presidential elections was held, 4 out of 11 prisons functioned with limited capacity under Forces nouvelles authority All tribunals in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire closed down in October 2010 prior to the first round of the presidential elections. Following the collapse of the judicial and penitentiary system during the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI provided advice to Ivorian authorities on assessing the damage and needs of prisons and tribunals and coordinated with national and international stakeholders on the rehabilitation of prisons and tribunals Since April 2011, UNOCI has visited 37 courts and 23 prisons, and 5 meetings were held with national and international stakeholders concerning the reopening of courts and prisons throughout the country. A report summarizing the results of the assessment missions on the damage sustained by courts and prisons was transmitted to the Ministry of Justice and to international donors by June 2011

2 reports to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the process of the restoration of 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire, including on measures to restore public confidence in the justice system and advice on court management and administration in compliance with national and international standards	No	UNOCI was not able to prepare the reports because all tribunals in the northern prefectures closed in October 2010. During the post-electoral crisis, the judicial system throughout the country collapsed Since the end of the crisis in April 2011, UNOCI provided support to the Ivorian authorities in: assessing the damage to and needs of prisons and tribunals; coordinating national and international stakeholders; and mobilizing funds for the rehabilitation
Conduct of two 2-day workshops for 50 judicial staff of the 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire on court management and staff supervision	No	UNOCI was not able to organize training owing to the unavailability of national judicial personnel and the precarious security conditions. All tribunals in the northern prefectures closed in October 2010 until the end of the post-electoral crisis in April 2011. As of 30 June 2011, only 6 of the 11 courts in the north were open and were only partially functional
Provision of assistance to the Government in raising the confidence of the population in the newly redeployed courts through the organization of 10 open-court days and/or public forums in the towns hosting the courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire	No	UNOCI was not able to implement the projects for open-court days and/or public forums owing to the unavailability of the judicial staff and the precarious security conditions. All tribunals in the northern prefectures closed in October 2010 until the end of the post-electoral crisis in April 2011. As of 30 June 2011, only 6 of the 11 courts in the north were open and only partially functional
1 report to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the functioning of prison facilities in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire, including on the application of internal rules and newly created standard operating practices by prison management	No	UNOCI was not able to prepare the report because none of the prisons in the north had reopened under Government authority. During the post-electoral crisis, the penitentiary system collapsed
Conduct of one 3-day training session for the directors of the 11 facilities in the north on the management of prisons and prisoners' rights	No	None of the prisons in the north had reopened under Government authority in 2010/11. UNOCI was not able to organize the training session owing to the unavailability of the national penitentiary staff and the precarious security conditions during the elections and post-electoral crisis
33 prison inspections and a joint inspection with the National Penitentiary Administration of 11 prison facilities situated in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire to assist and advise Ivorian penitentiary authorities on the implementation of prison regulations	24	Visits to 11 prison facilities None of the penitentiary institutions were redeployed under governmental authority in the northern prefectures during 2010/11. Before the second round of presidential elections was held, 4 out of 11 prisons functioned with limited capacity under Forces nouvelles authority UNOCI was not able to perform inspections during the elections and the post-electoral crisis owing to the closure of all facilities, the unavailability of penitentiary staff and the precarious security conditions

44 prison visits in the Government-controlled area to provide assistance in implementing the standard operating **procedures previously adopted by the Government, to assist the national prison managers in handling emergencies occurring in prisons and to conduct joint missions in the facilities together with the** National Prison Central Administration, as necessary	48	Prison visits conducted before the post-electoral crisis in the Government-controlled area to sensitize prison managers on implementing the standard operating **procedures and in handling emergencies**
Provision of advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in increasing judicial monitoring capacity, including strengthening of judicial inspection, consolidating the strength of the service in charge of collecting statistics in the justice sector as a whole and reinforcing the abilities of chiefs of jurisdictions in supervising the judges' activities	No	Ministry of Justice activities were suspended in September 2010 owing to the upcoming presidential elections and the expected political changes at the ministerial level Starting in April 2011, UNOCI concentrated on providing support to the Ministry of Justice in the reopening of courts and prisons
Provision of assistance to the Government in the strengthening of the legal, judicial and penitentiary education system, including the Judicial Training Institute, the training centre of the Bar Association, the penitentiary academy, the national police school and the law faculties, through monthly working sessions with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Penitentiary Administration, the Legal Documentation Centre, the Judicial Training Institute, the Bar Association, the police and gendarmerie, the donor community and other educational institutions and justice system actors on training programmes and educational materials	Yes	Before and after the crisis, UNOCI held 5 meetings with Government officials on strengthening the legal, judicial and penitentiary education system UNOCI, together with the Ministry of Justice and relevant partners, organized a seminar aiming to develop a training curriculum for judicial actors on gender justice UNOCI organized, together with the European Union and the Ministry of Justice, 3 visits from French schools in charge of training judicial clerks, penitentiary staff and social workers aiming at developing partnerships between those institutions and the Ivorian national Judicial Training Institute
Provision of assistance to the Government on strengthening the access of legal professionals to legislation, case law and other legal materials, including through the organization of monthly consultations with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Legal Documentation Centre, the donor community and justice system professionals on distribution mechanisms in courts, prosecutor's offices, legal documentation centres, educational facilities and libraries	No	Ministry of Justice officials in charge of legal documentation suspended their activities in September 2010 owing to the upcoming presidential elections and the expected political changes at the Ministerial level Starting in April 2011, UNOCI concentrated on providing support to the Ministry of Justice in the reopening of courts and prisons

A pilot project for the reorganization and computerization of court clerks' offices	No	Although the Ministry of Justice signed a decree in August 2010 establishing a working group to develop the pilot project, subsequent meetings were not held because of the post-electoral crisis UNOCI, together with the European Union, developed the terms of reference for the experts that would assist the Ministry of Justice in the implementation of this project (finalized in September 2010)
Provision of assistance to the Government, through monthly meetings, in reforming the legal aid system and developing other measures to render the justice system more accessible to the population, including support for the legal aid activities of the Ivorian Bar Association and NGOs	No	Before and after the crisis, UNOCI met with the Ivorian Bar Association and national NGOs to develop legal aid projects No meetings took place with the Ivorian Government because Ministry of Justice officials in charge of legal aid issues suspended their activities in September 2010 owing to the upcoming presidential elections and the expected political changes at the Ministerial level. During and after the post-electoral crisis, there was no further activity with the Government on the legal aid projects
Provision of advice to the Government, through monthly meetings, on the settlement of disputes related to the recovery by returning internally displaced persons of their land and property following a review of land and property claims, as well as on the best international practices for the return, resettlement and recovery of property	Yes	The scope of work required by UNOCI on land issues expanded beyond dealing exclusively with internally displaced persons into a broader land-related conflict. On a monthly basis, UNOCI participated in and provided advice to the Protection Cluster, a group comprising the United Nations country team, international NGOs and Government representatives, in matters relating to internally displaced persons and the application of the 1998 Rural Land Law
A published report on the justice system in the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire following the redeployment of the judiciary and other specialized studies on different aspects of criminal justice in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	One report summarizing the results of the assessment missions on the damages sustained by courts and prisons was transmitted by June 2011 to the Ministry of Justice and to international donors. The report was shared with national authorities and international stakeholders
Monitoring of court cases on human rights abuses, impunity, violence against women and electoral list disputes through twice-yearly visits to each of the 34 tribunals in Côte d'Ivoire, and provision of advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on related matters	Yes	Prior to the crisis, UNOCI twice visited the 34 Ivorian tribunals to monitor the disputes related to the voters list and several cases of violence against women UNOCI provided support to OHCHR in investigating numerous violations committed during the post-electoral crisis, but was not able to monitor cases after April 2011 because the courts that reopened were dealing only with civil cases owing to the closure of all prisons and the absence of judicial police

Provision of advice to prison management in the south and the National Prison Administration through weekly consultations on the establishment of the new prison farm at Saliakro, the development of a set of rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons, and 7 visits to the site of the new prison farm	No	Prior to the post-electoral crisis, UNOCI held 2 meetings with the national authorities concerning the rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons UNOCI conducted 1 visit to the site of the new prison farm together with the European Union and national authorities; however, the project at Saliakro was suspended in December 2010 because of the post-electoral crisis The development of a set of rules and operating practices was not considered a priority by the Government during and after the crisis
Conduct of two 1-day training sessions for 66 staff of 33 prisons on creating and managing agro-pastoral units; 10 prison inspections in 5 prisons with newly created agro-pastoral units to report to the Government on their management and accomplishments	No	The training sessions were linked with the creation of agro-pastoral units funded by the European Union concerning improvement of conditions of detention. All European Union projects were suspended owing to the post-electoral crisis and had not been reactivated by 30 June 2011
Sensitization of 300 prison inmates and correction officers on HIV/AIDS	Yes	During the period from July to November 2010, 3 sessions were organized to sensitize 533 inmates and 46 prison staff on HIV/AIDS
5 quick-impact projects to assist in the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors	9	Quick-impact projects (the rehabilitation of and provision of equipment for prisons in Abidjan, Aboisso, Agboville, Daloa, Dimbokro, Mbahiakro, Tabou and Tiassale and the Court of Yopougon)
	3	Quick-impact projects (provision of equipment to the national police) A higher number of projects than planned could be implemented owing to lower budgets per project, and additional projects were implemented following the urgent need to support law and order in the immediate aftermath of the post-electoral crisis

Component 5: support

39. The support framework component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team. The approved results-based-budgeting outputs for the 2010/11 period did not include activities related to the support of the presidential elections or the activities associated with the mission reconfiguration following Security Council resolution 1933 (2010), and had not anticipated the significant increase in requirements for the Operation's response to the post-electoral crisis.

40. During the budget period, all troops were provided with hardwall accommodation. A total of 219 engineering infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards were completed. A total of 1,769 maintenance work requests were completed for various types of building maintenance and repair. A total of 17 kilometres of road maintenance works were completed at 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites owing to deployment reconfiguration and new site preparations for troops. In addition, surveys and mapping of 7,575 polling sites was completed. UNOCI also provided logistical support to IEC by distributing 11 million voter and identification cards to 415 electoral commissions and 774 polling stations using vehicles and aircraft, transported 305 tons of electoral cargo from two warehouses to 68 national departments, and trained 60,000 polling station staff and 12,865 IEC commissioners.

41. Support was also provided to the 500 additional military and formed police personnel deployed to UNOCI pursuant to Security Council resolution 1942 (2010) prior to the first round of presidential elections to reinforce security arrangements during the electoral period, as well as to the additional troops deployed to reinforce the post-electoral security in the country as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1967 (2011). Furthermore, pursuant to the same resolution, arrangements were made for the support of the three infantry companies, three armed helicopters and two military utility helicopters that were transferred temporarily to UNOCI from UNMIL.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards	Achieved. All 84 infrastructure installations, including roads, helipads, boundary walls, water and sanitation facilities, borehole developments, fuel storage facilities and 133 buildings, were renovated to meet minimum operating security standards. All troops were provided with hardwall accommodation. Owing to the post-electoral crisis and the additional 2,500 uniformed personnel, the volume of work increased
No increase in the average number of malaria cases reported among UNOCI personnel (2008/09: 2 cases per month; 2009/10: 3 cases per month; 2010/11: 2 cases per month)	The number of cases reported for the previous years covered only civilian staff in Abidjan. During the reporting period, the average number of cases per month was 16 for civilian staff in Abidjan; however, the average number of malaria cases per month reported among all UNOCI personnel, including uniformed personnel, was 174 cases per month Revised figures including all UNOCI personnel: (2008/09: 277 cases per month; 2009/10: 186 cases per month; 2010/11: 174 cases per month)
Maintenance of the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 3 per 100 vehicles (2008/09: 4 accidents; 2009/10: 3 accidents; 2010/11: 3 accidents)	Achieved. The accident rate was 2 per 100 vehicles. The total number of operational vehicles during the reporting period was 952, and the total number of accidents was 19

Reduction of the number of allegations reported to the Conduct and Discipline Team from 5 cases per month to 3 cases per month	The number of allegations reported to the Conduct and Discipline Team decreased from 5 cases per month to 4

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Completion of improved mission buildings and infrastructure to meet the minimum operating security standard	Yes	All 26 locations with accommodation of civilian personnel, United Nations police and military observers met the minimum operating security standard requirements
Organization of a malaria prevention programme for military observers, United Nations police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa	Yes	Sensitization on the prevalence of malaria and preventive measures was provided to 982 military personnel, 128 United Nations police officers and 60 civilian personnel during induction training in all sectors. In addition, frequent broadcasts of malaria prevention messages and distribution of flyers were carried out. Also, 758 mosquito nets, 2,104 repellents and 365 doses of preventive drugs were distributed
Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver awareness and road-safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits, for violations recorded by the CarLog system	Yes	Driver safety awareness campaigns broadcast and posted on the mission's Intranet on quarterly basis 7 driver permits were temporarily withdrawn and 2 driver permits were permanently withdrawn owing to speeding 9 driver permits were temporarily withdrawn and 5 driver permits were permanently withdrawn owing to accidents
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,250 military contingent personnel, 200 military observers, 450 United Nations police officers and 750 formed police personnel	Yes	Actual average strength:
	7,539	Military contingents
	187	Military observers
	390	United Nations police
	884	Formed police personnel
		Higher average strength stemmed from additional deployment of uniformed personnel in line with Security Council resolutions

Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 600 tons of rations and maintenance of a 22-day reserve of combat rations totalling 165,000 packs and 742,000 litres of water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 40 locations	No	Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 600 tons of rations and maintenance of a 14-day reserve of combat rations at all contingent locations and 7 days at headquarters locations in Sebroko, Daloa and Bouaké Mission combat ration holdings were lower than planned at 138,000 packs and 420,400 litres of water in 34 locations owing to increased consumption during the post-electoral crisis
Administration of an average of 1,298 civilian staff, comprising 376 international staff, 728 national staff, 162 United Nations Volunteers, 24 general temporary assistance staff and 8 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Administration of an average of 1,382 civilian staff comprising 370 international staff, 731 national staff, 245 United Nations Volunteers, 28 general temporary assistance staff and 8 Government-provided personnel. Additional temporary assistance staff and United Nations Volunteers were recruited to support the electoral process
Recommendations on personnel misconduct are made within a month of the receipt of the investigation report; the Force Commander and Police Commissioner are provided with observations following fact-finding missions of the Conduct and Disciplinary Unit and follow-up by the Force Commander and Police Commissioner is monitored	Yes	19 recommendations and referrals were made within a month of the receipt of the investigation report. The Force Commander and Police Commissioner were provided with observations following fact-finding missions of the Conduct and Disciplinary Team, and the follow-up by the Force Commander and Police Commissioner was monitored to ensure implementation
Monthly newsletter to raise awareness and to recall the code of conduct governing the activities and behaviour of United Nations employees	No	Owing to the elections and the post-electoral crisis, the Conduct and Discipline Team published only 2 newsletters in August and October 2010. In addition, 2 awareness-raising broadcasts were made on 9 March and 20 June 2011
10 public forums and workshops, in collaboration with the Office of Communications and Public Information, for sensitization of the Ivorian population about the standards of conduct required from UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel, notably the United Nations policy of zero tolerance on acts of sexual exploitation and abuse	No	6 public forums were conducted for the sensitization of the Ivorian population, in different regions of the country, about the United Nations policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including through the presentation of the locally produced video "Zero Tolerance", open discussions and town hall meetings on how to assist victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, and on how to report a complaint to the Conduct and Discipline Team Owing to the post-electoral crisis from November 2010 to April 2011, planned activities were disrupted

Participation in 7 meetings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of authority and monitoring of the **activities of the in-country network strategy on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and participation in 5 meetings on how to assist victims**	No	On 23 June 2011, UNOCI participated in 1 meeting of the inter-agency Protection Cluster chaired by the Resident Coordinator and promoted the establishment of a **task force on a victim assistance mechanism in** Côte d'Ivoire **Owing to the post-electoral crisis, during which the heads of United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs were evacuated, planned activities,** including the remaining 6 meetings, were disrupted
26 induction courses on the code of conduct of United Nations personnel and training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 1,120 contingent military officers in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké	Yes	80 training sessions, including: 27 induction training sessions on the code of conduct were provided to 183 military officers and 105 United Nations police; 42 sessions through the training-of-trainers were provided to 2,691 military contingent officers on prevention of sexual exploitation; and 11 sessions on prevention of sexual exploitation were provided to 32 civilian personnel in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké
18 managerial and leadership skills courses for 360 staff, 20 training sessions on capacity-building courses for 400 United Nations personnel, 24 induction courses for 240 United Nations personnel, 12 electronic Performance Appraisal System sessions for 240 civilian personnel; provision of resources/materials and advice on career development to 600 mission personnel per year through the career resource centre	14	Managerial and leadership skills courses for 200 staff members
	10	Training sessions on capacity-building and career development in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké
	44	Induction courses delivered to 1,170 UNOCI personnel in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa
	6	Training sessions on e-PAS
	24	Staff members utilized materials in the career development centre
		The training output was lower than planned owing to the pre-electoral support and the post-electoral crisis and the lack of qualified staff to maintain the operation of the Career Resource Centre
		718 personnel attended Arabic, English and French language classes
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in approximately 54 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in 55 locations
Operation and maintenance of 28 United Nations-owned water purification and bottling plants and chlorine dosing systems in 16 locations	27	Operation and maintenance of 27 United Nations-owned water purification and bottling plants and chlorine dosing systems in 15 locations; 1 reverse osmosis plant in Toulépleu was vandalized during the post-electoral crisis

Operation and maintenance of 301 United Nations-owned generators in 54 locations	330	Operation and maintenance of 330 generators in 55 locations; 1 camp (old Bouna Camp) was closed and 2 new camps were constructed (Anyama and Akouédo) in Abidjan
Maintenance and renovation of 20 km of roads, 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 15 locations and 5 aviation fuel farm sites in 5 locations	Yes	Renovation of 17 km of roads, maintenance of 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites, and 5 aviation fuel farm sites. Renovation of roads was less than planned owing to engagement of military engineers in other unplanned construction activities associated with preparation for the presidential elections
Supply of 2.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 506 generators (301 items of United Nations-owned equipment and 205 items of contingent-owned equipment)	4.6 million	Litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for 572 generators (330 items of United Nations-owned equipment and 242 items of contingent-owned equipment) The higher consumption was owing to unplanned activities, the presence of additional uniformed personnel and frequent power cuts in the country
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,049 United Nations-owned vehicle trailers and attachments through 3 main workshops in 5 locations	1,036	Operation and maintenance carried out for an average fleet of 1,036 vehicles through 3 workshops located in Abidjan, Daloa (Sector West) and Bouaké (Sector East)
Operation of a shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 800 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the area of operation	Yes	Operation of shuttle services was disrupted during the post-electoral crisis and eventually led to the halt of services, resulting in a 45 per cent decrease in the shuttle service between December 2010 and April 2011; the shuttle service resumed in April 2011
Supply of 9.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,049 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,434 contingent-owned vehicles	4.8 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,049 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,434 contingent-owned vehicles; requirements were lower owing to restriction of movement of United Nations vehicles during the post-electoral crisis and the delayed troop deployment
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing aircraft plus an additional fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL and 8 rotary-wing aircraft in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa)	Yes	Operation and maintenance 4 fixed-wing aircraft, including 1 additional fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL; in addition, 3 fixed-wing aircraft were temporarily deployed from another mission

		18 rotary-wing aircraft in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa), including 10 additional helicopters comprising 5 helicopters transferred temporarily from UNMIL (2 utility and 3 armed) in accordance with Security Council resolutions as well as 3 military helicopters for the force reconfiguration and 2 commercial helicopters in support of the elections and during the post-electoral crisis
Supply of 8.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	9.1 million	Litres of aviation fuel; more aircraft than planned were in operation owing to the post-electoral crisis
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	2	Boats maintained and operated during the electoral period to ensure security in the lagoon area in Abidjan; however, the operation was further restricted during the post-electoral crisis owing to the security situation
Supply of 29,200 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	2,400	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation for the transport of electoral material. Movement was later restricted owing to the security situation and the material was transported by road
Communications		
Operation and maintenance of 1 satellite Earth station hub in Abidjan and 22 satellite Earth stations in 22 locations throughout the mission area, a wide-area network supporting 2,750 telephone users and 2,696 computers, a high-frequency (HF) network comprising 208 base stations and 751 mobile stations, 27 portable HF radios, a very high frequency (VHF) network comprising 3,133 hand-held radios, 1,194 mobile radios, 228 base station radios and 68 repeaters, and an air-to-ground VHF network comprising 46 base stations and 71 mobile stations		Operation and maintenance of:
	1	Satellite Earth station hub in Abidjan
	24	Satellite Earth stations throughout the country
		The additional two Earth stations were installed in Bouaké and the Golf Hotel during the crisis and were redeployed to newly created camps after the crisis
		One wide-area network consisting of:
	2,750	Telephones
	2,721	Computers
		One high-frequency network consisting of:
	209	Base stations
	730	Mobile radios
	21	Portable HF radios
		One VHF network consisting of:
	76	Repeaters
	1,186	Mobile radios

	228	Base stations
	2,404	Hand-held radios
		One air-to-ground VHF network consisting of:
	38	Base stations
	37	Hand-held radios
Support and maintenance of 25 FM radio stations and 4 radio production and broadcasting studios	Yes	Support provided to 25 UNOCI FM transmitter sites and to 4 radio production and broadcast studios
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 87 medium servers, 6 high-end servers, 1,592 desktop computers, 521 laptop computers, 525 printers and digital senders in 59 locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 47 medium servers and 98 virtual servers, 2,138 desktop computers, 583 laptop computers, 525 printers and digital senders in 62 locations Additional computers and telephones were deployed to call centres for receiving and recording human rights violations and voting information, and to data centres for the compilation of electoral results for certification
Support and maintenance of 2,790 e-mail accounts	2,950	E-mail accounts supported. The creation of the Joint Operations Centre and reconfiguration of the military required the creation of additional accounts
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level I plus clinic, 20 level I clinics and 2 level II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters		Operation and maintenance of:
	1	Level I plus clinic in Abidjan
	22	Level I clinics in regions
	2	Level II hospitals in Daloa and Bouaké
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and level IV/V hospitals in Ghana (Accra), South Africa (Johannesburg, Pretoria) and Morocco (Casablanca)	Yes	Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and 2 level IV hospitals in South Africa (Pretoria, Johannesburg) and 1 level IV hospital in Accra. No contract was established with the Moroccan hospital in Casablanca
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all UNOCI personnel in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Unit	Yes	Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing services: 849 mission personnel were tested and 14 personnel trained as associate HIV/AIDS Counsellors

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, and voluntary confidential counselling and testing, for all Operation personnel	Yes	196 UNOCI personnel were trained as HIV/AIDS peer educators
Security		
Access control monitoring and supervision at all UNOCI sites throughout the areas of operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff and installations	Yes	All UNOCI sites guarded 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by contracted security guards. At the mission headquarters and other sensitive locations, guards were reinforced by United Nations military personnel
Provision of close protection round-the-clock to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Round-the-clock close protection provided to 3 senior UNOCI staff and security coverage for high-level officials on official visits to Côte d'Ivoire
Conduct of training for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	Yes	Conduct of training for 24 security officers from July 2010 to June 2011, including unarmed combat, firearms, medical emergency, firearms qualification and requalification, security response team, detection and screening security equipment, and other training
Conduct of training sessions on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 staff regroupment exercises before 30 November 2010; enforcement of integrated security clearance and tracking system measures for all staff travelling internally	No	No training sessions for security coordinators conducted owing to the post-electoral crisis 2 exercises, including staff relocation/evacuation exercises, were conducted mission-wide before the presidential election in October 2010
Full compliance with the minimum operating security standards for post-election United Nations sites	Yes	Full compliance with the minimum operating security standards. All United Nations sites were inspected, and minimum operating residential security standard surveys were conducted
Conduct of minimum operating residential security standard surveys to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff (including international staff of agencies), United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers still on assignment during the post-electoral period	Yes	Conduct of minimum operating residential security standard surveys to reach full compliance for international staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police officers, United Nations military observers and military staff officers in all sectors

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 756.9	9 903.7	(146.8)	(1.5)
Military contingents	208 698.6	195 679.1	13 019.5	6.2
United Nations police	20 054.2	18 214.8	1 839.4	9.2
Formed police units	24 804.1	20 639.2	4 164.9	16.8
Subtotal	**263 313.8**	**244 436.8**	**18 877.0**	**7.2**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	69 510.7	71 453.1	(1 942.4)	(2.8)
National staff	21 803.6	22 458.0	(654.4)	(3.0)
United Nations Volunteers	13 509.3	11 761.5	1 747.8	12.9
General temporary assistance	5 457.5	4 038.7	1 418.8	26.0
Subtotal	**110 281.1**	**109 711.3**	**569.8**	**0.5**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	607.2	242.7	364.5	60.0
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	242.4	321.1	(78.7)	(32.5)
Official travel	5 277.6	6 074.9	(797.3)	(15.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	63 635.5	65 868.2	(2 232.7)	(3.5)
Ground transportation	14 637.4	11 780.4	2 857.0	19.5
Air transportation	67 332.9	66 145.8	1 187.1	1.8
Naval transportation	19.0	1.1	17.9	94.2
Communications	16 702.3	16 282.9	419.4	2.5
Information technology	4 885.3	4 651.4	233.9	4.8
Medical	7 383.9	7 158.7	225.2	3.0
Special equipment	3 843.2	3 616.0	227.2	5.9
Other supplies, services and equipment	11 173.9	14 193.5	(3 019.6)	(27.0)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	998.1	1.9	0.2
Subtotal	**196 740.6**	**197 334.8**	**(594.2)**	**(0.3)**
Gross requirements	**570 335.5**	**551 482.9**	**18 852.6**	**3.3**
Staff assessment income	10 822.9	11 243.8	(420.9)	(3.9)
Net requirements	**559 512.6**	**540 239.1**	**19 273.5**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**570 335.5**	**551 482.9**	**18 852.6**	**3.3**

[a] Inclusive of commitment authority in the amount of $85,257,300 granted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

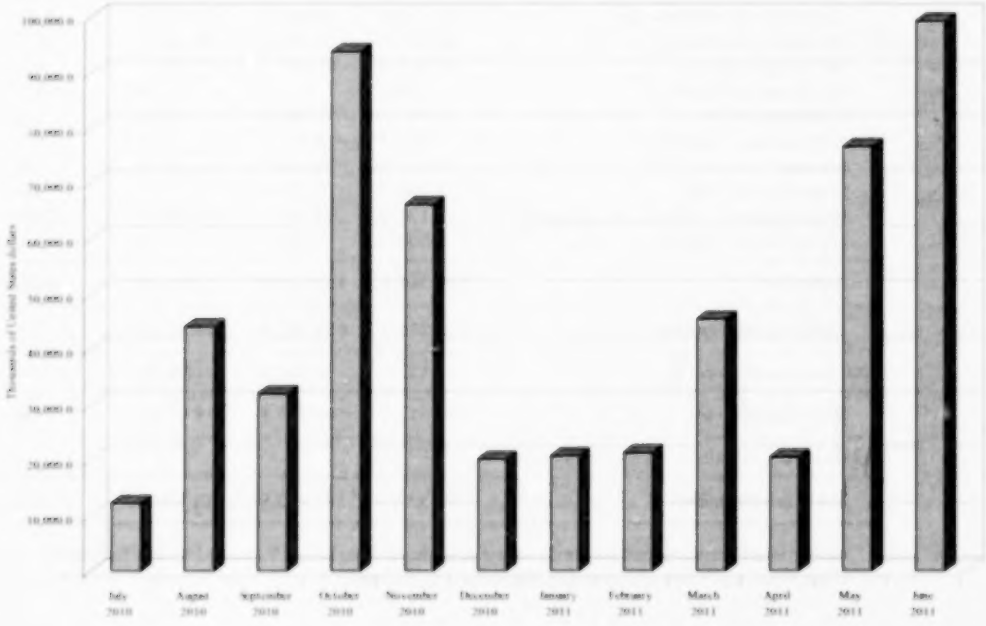
B. Summary information on redeployment across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	263 313.8	(10 785.9)	252 527.9
II. Civilian personnel	110 281.1	4 160.3	114 441.4
III. Operational costs	196 740.6	6 625.6	203 366.2
Total	**570 335.5**	—	**570 335.5**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**1.9**

42. The redeployment of funds was attributable primarily to additional expenditures recorded under the international and national staff classes of expenditure and increased requirements under operational costs resulting from the higher consumption of generator fuel, construction of new camps for the additional troops, acquisition of additional equipment and field defence supplies, and unplanned shipping of prefabricated buildings from UNAMID and MINURCAT for the establishment of new camps in the mission area. Reduced requirements under military and police personnel resulted from the delayed deployment of additional military contingents and formed police units.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



43. The higher expenditure in August 2010 was attributable to obligations raised for the rental and operation of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. In the months of October and November 2010 and March, May and June 2011, the main factor was the recording of obligations and disbursements for the reimbursement to contributing governments for services rendered, major equipment and self-sustainment of military contingents and formed police units. In addition, end-of-year obligations and disbursements were recorded, including for aviation and generator fuel, which contributed to the higher expenditure in the month of June 2011.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	1 707.8
Other/miscellaneous income	474.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	5 450.5
Total	**7 632.4**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	38 038.6
Formed police units	5 069.8
Subtotal	**43 108.4**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	16 810.0
Communications	7 702.4
Medical	4 980.1
Special equipment	3 616.0
Subtotal	**33 108.5**
Total	**76 216.9**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	698.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**698.1**

[a] Includes Government-provided facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	($146.8)	(1.5%)

44. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher expenditure for mission subsistence allowance, which is set in CFA francs but payable in United States dollars. The average exchange rate during the reporting period was 486.1 CFA franc to 1 United States dollar, compared with the budgeted exchange rate of 499.2, representing a 2.6 per cent difference.

45. The overall higher requirements were partly offset by the lower number and cost of rotations (178 actual rotation trips at an average cost of $3,840, as compared with 200 budgeted at $4,830). In addition, there were no requirements for death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$13 019.5	6.2%

46. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the delayed deployment of additional military contingents, resulting in lower reimbursement expenditure related to troops and contingent-owned equipment, to lower travel costs for emplacement of troops and to lower freight charges for contingent-owned equipment.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

		Variance
United Nations police	$1 839.4	9.2%

47. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual number and cost of rotations (308 actual rotations at an average cost of $1,300 compared with 410 planned at $4,400). In addition, evacuation allowance for United Nations police officers in the amount of $515,000 was inadvertently recorded under common staff costs for international staff.

		Variance
Formed police units	$4 164.9	16.8%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the delayed deployment of police personnel, resulting in lower reimbursement expenditure related to formed police units and contingent-owned equipment, to lower travel costs for emplacement of formed police units, and to lower freight charges for contingent-owned equipment. In addition, the cost of the transportation of contingent-owned equipment was reduced through the utilization of a MONUSCO aircraft instead of chartered aircraft, resulting in lower positioning and depositioning costs.

		Variance
International staff	($1 942.4)	(2.8%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to payments of evacuation allowance in the total amount of $2.3 million for 191 United Nations Volunteers, 63 United Nations police officers and 9 Government-provided personnel, which were inadvertently recorded under common staff costs for international staff instead of their respective expenditure classes.

50. The overall higher requirements were partly offset by the lower actual hazard pay expenditure as fewer staff were assigned to hazardous duty locations from July to November 2010.

		Variance
National staff	($654.4)	(3.0%)

51. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rates of 15.7 per cent for National Professional Officers and 5.5 per cent for national General Service staff as compared with the budgeted vacancy rates of 20 per cent for National Professional Officers and 10 per cent for national General Service staff, as well as higher actual expenditure for salary and common staff costs. The actual average monthly deployment was 731 national staff (75 National Professional Officers and 656 national General Service staff) compared with the planned monthly average of 696 national staff (71 National Professional Officers and 625 national General Service staff) after the application of planned vacancy rates.

52. The overall higher requirements were partly offset by the lower actual hazard pay expenditure as fewer staff were assigned to hazardous duty locations from July to November 2010 and fewer staff were required to report to work during the post-electoral crisis in March and April 2011.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 747.8	12.9%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable to the inadvertent recording of the evacuation allowance for 191 United Nations Volunteers in the amount of $1.7 million under common staff costs for international staff.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$1 418.8	26.0%

54. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the actual average vacancy rate of 22.2 per cent for international staff as compared with the planned full incumbency of the general temporary assistance positions. The actual average monthly deployment was 21 international staff compared with the planned monthly average of 27 international staff, taking into account the planned phased deployment. The recruitment for 12 international temporary positions approved for the last four months of the reporting period to assist with the reconfiguration of the supply and transit lines could not be completed before the end of the reporting period.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$364.5	60.0%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the postponement of the recruitment of the eight additional seconded Customs Officers approved under Security Council resolution 1933 (2010) owing to the ongoing post-electoral crisis. In addition, evacuation allowance in the amount of $105,000 was inadvertently recorded under common staff costs for international staff, and mission subsistence allowance was not payable during the evacuation period from January to April 2011.

	Variance	
Consultants	($78.7)	(32.5%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable to unplanned consultancy services in support of the Operation's mandated tasks to: (a) provide expert advice in relation to the presidential elections verification process; (b) provide substantive support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General during the election process and its immediate aftermath from October 2010 to January 2011, and (c) train, monitor and guide the UNOCI military officers who carried out the arms embargo inspections and liaised with the Group of Experts.

57. The overall increased requirements were partly offset by the cancellation of the engagement of training consultants and language teachers owing to the post-electoral crisis.

	Variance	
Official travel	($797.3)	(15.1%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to unplanned within-mission travel for the construction of camps in Anyama and Akouédo and the dismantling of engineering assets at six vacated camps in Odienné, Toulépleu, Boundiali, Ferkessedougou, Bouna and Dabakala. In addition, after the post-electoral crisis, travel was undertaken for sensitization campaigns, including human rights, child protection and HIV/AIDS, and attendance at coordination meetings in the area of rule of law. Furthermore, additional travel for military consultations and mission planning assessment was undertaken.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($2 232.7)	(3.5%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher generator fuel consumption (4.6 million litres as compared with the planned 3.1 million litres) owing to frequent power outages in the mission area; (b) unplanned construction of new camps for additional troops and a helipad; (c) acquisition of additional equipment as a result of the post-electoral crisis, including fuel storage bladders and tanks for contingency fuel reserve, water purification equipment, miscellaneous equipment to improve the living conditions of troops relocated to new camps, and field defence supplies to construct enhanced security facilities at the Golf Hotel, the Operation's logistics base in Bouaké and temporary headquarters in Abidjan, and a transit and accommodation camp.

60. The overall increased requirements were partly offset by the reduced requirements owing to: (a) lower-than-budgeted monthly rental costs and shorter duration of rental arrangements (3 months instead of 5 planned) for the Anyama camp, the temporary accommodation of troops in rent-free Government-provided facilities, and lower actual rental costs payable in CFA francs for a transit and accommodation camp owing to fluctuation of the exchange rate of the CFA franc vis-à-vis the United States dollar; (b) the non-acquisition of planned prefabricated facilities as the requirement was covered through the transfer of prefabricated facilities from UNAMID and MINURCAT; and (c) reduced self-sustainment expenditures owing to the delayed deployment of troops.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$2 857.0	19.5%

61. The reduced requirements were attributable to: (a) the lower actual fuel consumption of 4.8 million litres as compared with the planned 10.1 million litres as a result of the restriction of movement of United Nations vehicles during the post-electoral crisis and the delayed troop deployment; (b) reduced requirements for the rental of vehicles owing to early termination of rental services in April 2011 as

normal operation of the Operation's vehicle fleet resumed after the post-electoral crisis.

62. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the acquisition of 126 general purpose 4 x 4 passenger and utility vehicles to replace vehicles due for write-off.

		Variance
Air transportation	$1 187.1	1.8%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower expenditure for rental and operation of helicopters as some helicopters were grounded during the post-electoral crisis and one helicopter was not operational due to maintenance outside the mission area since April 2011. Provision was made for a total of 18 helicopters, including additional 10 rotary-wing aircraft comprising three armed military helicopters and two military utility helicopters temporarily transferred from UNMIL, as well as two commercial helicopters in support of the elections and for logistical support during the post-electoral crisis and three military helicopters for the reconfiguration of the force strength.

64. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by: (a) the increased price of aviation fuel ($1.27 per litre as compared with the planned $0.95 per litre) as well as additional flights needed for the relocation of personnel; and (b) requirements for three additional fixed-wing aircraft temporarily deployed from another mission.

		Variance
Naval transportation	$17.9	94.2%

65. The decreased requirements were attributable to the reduced operation of two vessels owing to restriction of movement of United Nations personnel during the post-electoral crisis, and expenditure for fuel charged to the ground transportation category of expenditure.

		Variance
Communications	$419.4	2.5%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower-than-planned acquisition of communications equipment as equipment was received from MINURCAT; (b) fewer repair requests; and (c) lower actual self-sustainment expenditure owing to the delayed deployment of troops.

67. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the increased expenditure for equipment and services for public information activities in May and June 2011 to promote peace and reconciliation as well as sensitization campaigns throughout the country. The public information activities included printing of over 12,000 billboard posters and rental of billboards as well as 45 sensitization events on peace and reconciliation.

	Variance	
Information technology	$233.9	4.8%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to reduced acquisition of information technology spare parts since the spare parts were available from existing stocks.

	Variance	
Medical	$225.2	3.0%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the procurement of fewer medical supplies as a result of the difficulty faced by pharmaceutical suppliers in supplying laboratory consumables and medicine owing to the post-electoral crisis. The medical supplies requirement was met through the available contingency supplies in stock.

70. The overall reduced requirement was partly offset by medical air evacuation costs (72 personnel as compared with the budgeted provision for 33 personnel).

	Variance	
Special equipment	$227.2	5.9%

71. The reduced requirements were attributable to the delayed deployment of additional military contingents, resulting in lower self-sustainment expenditure.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($3 019.6)	(27.0%)

72. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) unplanned shipping costs for prefabricated buildings transferred from UNAMID and MINURCAT in support of the establishment of new camps in the mission area; (b) loss on currency exchanges owing to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the United States dollar; and (c) acquisition of metal platform trucks for use in warehousing facilities as well as of airport windsocks.

73. The overall increased requirements were partly offset by the under-utilization of the provision made for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, youth at risk and former combatants and militias as the programme was suspended owing to the post-electoral crisis during which remobilization of the intended beneficiaries of the programme occurred.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

74. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire are:**

(a) To increase the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 by the amount of $66,404,700, in addition to the amount of

$485,078,200 previously appropriated for the maintenance of the Operation under the terms of its resolution 64/273, to the amount of $551,482,900 equal to expenditures incurred during the same period;

(b) Taking into account the amount of $485,078,200 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 64/273, to apply other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 in the total amount of $7,632,400 from interest income ($1,707,800), other/miscellaneous income ($474,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($5,450,500), against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;

(c) To assess the additional amount of $58,772,300, representing the difference between the increase in the appropriation ($66,404,700) and other income ($7,632,400) for the period ended 30 June 2011.

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Comprehensive review of the pension schemes for the members of the International Court of Justice and judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 65/258, decided to review the pension schemes for the members of the International Court of Justice (hereafter referred to as the Court), the judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) at its sixty-sixth session. The resolution also stipulated that options for defned-benefit and defined-contribution pension schemes should be included in the review, as well as a proposal for a mechanism that would be used to determine retirement pension benefits, taking into account acquired pension benefit rights accrued prior to serving in the Court or the Tribunals.

2. The present report is submitted in compliance with that request. In order to facilitate consideration of the issues, the report has been divided into the following sections: background; terms of reference of the review; analysis of current retirement benefits; pension benefit design options; recommendations and financial implications; and the next comprehensive review.

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II. Background

A. International Court of Justice

3. The members of the International Court of Justice are entitled to retirement pensions in accordance with article 32, paragraph 7, of the Statute of the Court, the specific conditions of which are governed by regulations adopted by the General Assembly. From 11 December 1963 until 1 January 1991, pensions constituted one half of the annual salary of judges who completed a full nine-year term, with a proportional reduction for judges who did not complete a full term. Judges who were re-elected received one six-hundredth of their annual salary for each further month of service, up to a maximum pension of two thirds of their annual salary.

4. With the adoption of General Assembly resolution 45/250 B, the pension entitlement was changed to a fixed amount. As from 1 January 1991, members of the Court who had ceased to hold office, had reached the age of 60 and had served a full term of nine years were entitled to an annual pension benefit of $50,000, with a proportional reduction for judges who had not completed a full term. For members of the Court who were re-elected, the pension entitlement was increased by an additional $250 per month for each further month of service, up to a maximum pension of $75,000 a year.

5. A review of the pension benefits and the corollary aspects of the pension scheme for the members of the Court was presented in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-third sessions (see A/C.5/48/66, A/C.5/49/8, A/C.5/50/18 and A/C.5/53/11).

6. During its fifty-third session, in compliance with the request of the General Assembly (see resolution 50/216), the Secretary-General provided an actuarial analysis covering the design of the pension scheme for the members of the Court, the methodology used to determine pensionable remuneration, contributory participation and retirement benefits, including early retirement and surviving spouse pension benefits (see A/C.5/53/11).

7. On the basis of the analysis and findings of the report of the consulting actuary, the Secretary-General believed that the pension scheme for the members of the Court should provide adequate after-service benefits to judges having met the requisite eligibility criteria relating to retirement age and period of service based on the premise that the pension benefit maintains a standard of living as replacement income.

8. At the same session, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions agreed with the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 40 (a), (c), (d) and (f) of his report (A/C.5/53/11) concerning revisions to the pension scheme regulations of the members of the Court (see A/53/7/Add.6, paras. 15-17). Those revisions related to the level of the retirement pension, the fact that the pension scheme should be non-contributory and the introduction of an actuarial reduction factor at a rate of one half of 1 per cent per month being applied in the case of early retirement. However, in paragraph 18 of its report, the Advisory Committee pointed out that the pension benefit would be based on half of the then annual salary of $160,000, that is, $80,000. Under the circumstances, the Committee did not believe it was necessary to continue increasing pension benefits for judicial service in excess of nine years, especially since the Court pension scheme was

non-contributory, and therefore, in paragraph 19 of its report, the Committee recommended that henceforth there no longer be an increase in pension benefits for re-elected judges. The Committee also recommended that pensions in payment be automatically revised by the same percentage and at the same date as salary adjustments (A/53/7/Add.6, para. 20).

9. In section VIII, paragraph 1, of its resolution 53/214, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the emoluments, pensions and other conditions of service of members of the Court.

10. In the 2001 review of the conditions of service, the Registrar of the Court provided the Secretariat with a table listing pensions payments and observed that pensions were disproportionate for retired members of the Court and/or surviving spouses. In order to rectify that inequity and to have all former members of the Court treated equally, the Court advanced its position that pensions in payment should ideally be aligned with pensions under the present regime. However, the Advisory Committee, in its 1998 report (A/53/7/Add.6), considered that such an alignment would not be advisable because it would entail considerable expense for the United Nations. In view of that, the Court did not ask for alignment of pension *stricto sensu*. However, concerned as it was by the level of pension payments to former members, the Court suggested that steps could be taken to remedy the disparity in payments by an increase, to the extent possible, in pension payments to its former members.

11. In this regard, it was the view of the Secretary-General that, as the General Assembly was the sole authority determining the conditions of service and pension benefits of the members of the Court, the issue of pension payments should be brought to the attention of the Assembly for its consideration. In its report (A/56/7/Add.2, para. 10), the Advisory Committee pointed out that a pension entitlement was established at the time of retirement and under the conditions of service in effect at that time. Moreover, the Committee recalled that it had recommended and the Assembly had approved a recommendation that pensions in payment be automatically revised by the same percentage and at the same date as salary adjustments; the Committee was of the view that the recommendation continued to provide the necessary protection for pensions in payment against an increase in the cost of living.

12. In his report (A/C.5/59/2 and Corr.1, paras. 94 and 95), the Secretary-General, following his recommendation that emoluments of the members of the Court and the judges of the Tribunals be increased from $160,000 to $177,000, stated that, based on the decision of the General Assembly contained in section VIII of its resolution 53/214 to set the retirement pension for the members of the Court at half the annual salary, the annual retirement benefit of a member of the Court retiring in 2005 would increase from $80,000 per annum to $88,500 with effect from 1 January 2005 and that, based on the proposed increase in the base salary of the members of the Court, it was recommended that pensions in payment be increased by 10.6 per cent, effective 1 January 2005. He also mentioned that, as the Court was concerned by the effect of the devaluation of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the euro on the level of pension payments to former members, the Court would appreciate it if steps could be taken to remedy the disparity in payments by an increase, to the extent possible, in pension payments to former members. It was the view of the Secretary-General that consideration should be given to applying the floor/ceiling mechanism to

pensions in payment to former judges and their survivors who resided in the euro zone countries to protect the level of pensions from further erosion.

13. In section III of its resolution 59/282, the General Assembly decided, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2005, to increase the annual value of all pensions in payment by 6.3 per cent as an interim measure and pending a decision at its sixty-first session based on a comprehensive report on the conditions of service and compensation for members of the Court and judges of the two International Tribunals.

B. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

14. With regard to the pension benefits of the judges of the two International Tribunals, it may be recalled that the General Assembly, in section VIII, paragraph 6, of its resolution 53/214, approved the pension scheme regulations for the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Assembly approved a pension scheme for the judges of the Tribunals on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/53/7/Add.6, para. 29), wherein the Committee recommended that the pension benefit for the judges of the two Tribunals be based on that applicable to the members of the International Court of Justice, prorated to account for the difference in length in the terms of appointment, that is to say, nine years for the members of the Court versus four years for the judges of the two Tribunals.

15. In the comprehensive reviews of the conditions of service and the pension benefits of the judges undertaken in 2001 and 2006, the Secretary-General shared the concerns expressed by the two Tribunals that the existing disparity between the pension benefits of the members of the Court results in discrimination against the judges of the Tribunals not warranted by the statutes of the Tribunals. As the General Assembly is the sole authority to determine the conditions of service and the pension benefits of the judges of the Tribunals and of the members of the Court, the matter was once again brought to the attention of the Assembly for its consideration, in the light of the arguments and proposals put forward by the President and the Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the President and Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the occasion of the review undertaken at the sixty-first session.

16. In his report (A/C.5/57/36), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that under the Pension Scheme Regulations applicable to the members of the Court and of the two Tribunals, there was no provision that would bar payment of a retirement pension to judges who had previously served in any one of those organs while serving as judges in another of those organs. Subsequently, based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly, in its resolution 58/264, decided to amend article 1 of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the members of the Court to specify that no retirement pension would be payable to a former member who had been elected or appointed a permanent judge of either of the Tribunals or who has been appointed to serve in either of the Tribunals as an ad litem judge until he or she ceased to hold such office or appointment. The Assembly also decided to amend article 1 of the

respective Pension Scheme Regulations for the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and for the judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

17. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 61/262, the General Assembly decided to maintain, as an interim measure, the retirement benefits of the members of the Court and the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda at the level resulting from the annual base salary decided in section III of its resolution 59/282 and requested the Secretary-General to revise article 1, paragraph 2, of the Pension Scheme Regulations accordingly.

18. Another element that may be relevant in the consideration of the comprehensive review of the pension schemes for the members of the Court and the judges of the Tribunals is the impending closure of the two Tribunals and the establishment of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010). The Residual Mechanism will take over the residual functions of the two Tribunals, including the monitoring of sentences and the trial of any fugitives who may be apprehended in the future. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia has noted that, as a cost-saving measure, the Presidency of the Residual Mechanism is likely to be "double-hatted" with the Presidency of one or other of the Tribunals and that, accordingly, if the pension scheme is revised, two different sets of regulations could apply to the same judge in his or her capacity as President of the Residual Mechanism and President of one of the Tribunals. In addition, judges of the Residual Mechanism and the Tribunals serve four-year terms as compared with nine-year terms for the members of the International Court of Justice. While a revision of the pension scheme may, depending on its contents, conceivably encourage members of the Court to seek re-election, thereby reducing the term of pay-out for benefits, this does not apply to the judges of the Residual Mechanism and the Tribunals. The Tribunal has also noted that, as a result of the impending completion of its mandates, it is highly unlikely that any new permanent judges will be elected and become eligible for a pension by serving more than three consecutive years. In this regard, it may be difficult to administer two sets of pension regulations. Moreover, the application of a revised pension scheme to the President of the Residual Mechanism and any newly elected judges of the Tribunal may not produce significant cost savings. Finally, the Tribunal has noted that the application of a revised pension scheme to the President of the Residual Mechanism and newly elected judges of the Tribunals, if any, may call into question the principle of equality of judges. For these reasons, the Tribunal has indicated that it may be more efficient to exclude the Residual Mechanism and the Tribunal in their entirety from the revised pension scheme. While the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda did not take a position on these issues, the considerations raised by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia may be understood to apply equally to both Tribunals.

C. Previous study on options for designing pension schemes for the members of the International Court of Justice and for the judges of the International Tribunals

19. In compliance with the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 11 of its resolution 61/262, the Secretary-General commissioned a study by a consulting firm on options for designing pension schemes, including defined-benefit and defined-contribution schemes, taking into account the possibility of calculating pensions on the basis of the number of years served rather than the term of office. The report was presented to the General Assembly on 16 April 2008 (A/62/538/Add.2).

20. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, having reviewed the report, made a series of recommendations (see A/63/570). It endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General, in particular the proposal that the level of pension should be determined by reference to years of service rather than term of office. However, it did not endorse the Secretary-General's proposals that the retirement benefit of the members of the Court should be increased from 50 per cent to 55 per cent of the annual net base salary (excluding post adjustment) by reference to nine years of service, and recommended that members of the Court who are re-elected should receive one three-hundredth of their retirement benefit for each further month of service beyond nine years, up to a maximum pension of two thirds of annual net base salary (excluding post adjustment).

21. The General Assembly, in its resolution 63/259, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee. At the same time, it recalled paragraph 11 of its resolution 61/262, in which it had requested the Secretary-General to report on options for designing pension schemes and noted that the Secretary-General had proposed essentially only one option and that, rather than seeking the expertise available within the Organization, had relied on the service of a consultant. The Assembly accordingly decided that the emoluments, pensions and other conditions of service for the members of the Court and the judges of the Tribunals should next be reviewed at its sixty-fifth session, including options for defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension schemes, and in this regard, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, in that review, he take full advantage of the expertise available within the United Nations.

22. In compliance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 63/259, the Secretary-General engaged the expertise of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Pension Fund, while lacking the manpower and resources to undertake such a study on its own, has collaborated with the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat in conducting a thorough study of retirement plan alternatives.

III. Comprehensive review

23. In compliance with the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 65/258, the Secretary-General has taken advantage of the expertise available within the United Nations in conducting the comprehensive review of the pension schemes for the members of the Court and the judges of the Tribunals. Given the importance and scope of the review, the findings

of the study were presented to the Court and the two Tribunals. The present document is therefore the fruit of working group consultations between the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Office of Human Resources Management, the Court and the Tribunals. The Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts was also consulted for its financial expertise, although it was not part of the working group.

24. In order for the working group to complete a comprehensive review, an actuarial study was required. In the absence of internal staff resources in the Pension Fund, the study was conducted, with the coordination of the Pension Fund, by the actuaries of the Pension Fund, Buck Consultants, Inc. (hereafter referred to as the consultant) through surveys on benefits of judges throughout the world, the development of alternative retirement benefit designs and determination of the various, but related, actuarial costs. The study also included an actuarial costing of existing liabilities for current judges.

IV. Analysis of current retirement benefits provided to the members of the International Court of Justice and the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

25. There are currently 35 serving judges, including 15 members of the International Court of Justice, 7 judges from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and 13 judges from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. There are 61 retirees and beneficiaries receiving monthly payments, 29 from the International Court of Justice, 15 from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and 17 from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In addition, there are 20 ad litem judges serving on the two Tribunals. This current study does not consider ad litem judges, who, although they are not entitled to retirement benefits, have recently been granted, by the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/258, a one-time ex gratia payment upon completion of their service when serving for a continuous period of more than three years, on the basis of the length of time served exceeding those three years.

26. The pension benefits provided to current judges are summarized in table 1:

Table 1
Summary of current retirement benefit provisions

Normal retirement age	60
Amount of retirement benefit	50 per cent of judge's annual net base salary (excluding post adjustment) prorated for less than 9 years of service (or approximately 0.463 per cent times net base salary for each of the first 108 completed months) plus 0.154 per cent times net base salary for each additional month of service in excess of 108. Maximum 66.67 per cent of final salary. Minimum benefit after 9 years of service is $85,040.
Earliest retirement age	Age at end of term

Early retirement reduction	0.5 per cent per month applied in the case of early retirement prior to age 60.
Frequency and amount of post retirement cost-of-living adjustment	At the same time as the base salary is revised. Benefits are adjusted by the same percentage as base salary changes.
Amount of benefit for surviving spouse	Surviving spouse pension: In the event a judge predeceases his/her spouse, such spouse shall be entitled to immediate commencement of 50 per cent of the pension otherwise payable to the judge at the time of death
Earliest start date of surviving spouse benefit	The date an eligible judge passes away
Early retirement reduction for surviving spouse benefit	Actuarial reduction factor of 0.5 per cent per month up to 50 per cent, applied in the case payment commences prior to the date the judge would have been age 60.
Dependent child benefit	Each unmarried child under the age of 21 shall be entitled to receive 10 per cent of the member's pension, unreduced for early payment
Earliest start date of child benefit	Immediately from the date an eligible judge retires or dies in service
Vesting	After 3 years of completed service
Amount of disability benefit	Accrued benefit reduced by 0.5 per cent per month benefit commences prior to age 60, up to a maximum 50 per cent reduction (based on service projected to end of current term)
Earliest start date of disability benefit	Immediately from the date of disability
Contributions by judges	Non-contributory

27. Based on the provisions set out in table 1, assuming a nine-year term of office, a retiring judge would receive approximately 50 per cent of his/her final salary at age 60. This percentage is known as a replacement ratio. Should the participant wish to start his/her pension earlier than age 60, the pension benefit would be reduced by 0.5 per cent for each month that the benefit begins before age 60. A surviving spouse of a deceased judge would receive one half of the benefit that the participant would have received or was receiving at the time of death. Surviving dependent children also are eligible to receive a death benefit from the current scheme. Participants who become disabled while in office are eligible to have income continued for life, commencing immediately upon disability.

28. Pension benefits for the Court and the two Tribunals are not pre-funded. Retirees and beneficiaries are paid from the assessed biennial budget of each organ on a pay-as-you-go basis.

29. In general, members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals are hired late in their careers. Most judges complete approximately 9 to 10 years of service

and, on average, retire at about age 68. Most judges are married and some still have dependent children.

30. The liability for the projected benefits by organ, including current retirees, as of 31 December 2010, is shown below:

Table 2
Liability for projected benefits
(As at 31 December 2010)

	International Court of Justice	*International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia*	*International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*
Active judges	17 043 698	13 196 783	10 279 979
Prospective judges[a]	29 835 105	n/a	n/a
Retired judges/beneficiaries	18 433 397	9 808 982	7 988 451
Total liability	**65 312 200**	**23 005 765**	**18 268 430**

[a] Includes new judges projected to be appointed over the next 30 years.

31. The expected 40-year cash flows by entity for current retirees/beneficiaries, for active judges, assuming retirement at the end of their projected term of office and for prospective new judges who are yet to join the International Court of Justice are shown in annex I to the present report.

A. Methodology

32. This study was completed in the following phases:

(a) Working with the actuarial consultant of the Pension Fund, the Office of Human Resources Management and the Pension Fund reviewed benefits provided to judges in comparable positions throughout the world (see annex II). The actuary advised on alternative retirement income goals and maximum cost thresholds for the development of alternative plan designs;

(b) In collaboration with the actuarial consultant, four retirement benefit design options were developed, which meet both the income replacement and cost goals. The options respond to the requests of the General Assembly, most recently in its resolution 65/258, to be provided with an option for a defined-benefit scheme, an option for a defined-contribution scheme and a mechanism to determine retirement pension benefits that takes into account acquired pension benefit rights accrued prior to serving in the Court or the Tribunals.

33. It is anticipated that any changes that may be adopted by the General Assembly further to the present review will not impact the pensions of serving or retired judges if those changes are less favourable than current arrangements. Serving and retired judges will, it is expected, be "grandfathered" on the basis of their existing conditions of service in order to adhere to Article 32, paragraph 5, of the Statue of the Court, which provides that the salaries, allowances and compensation of the members of the Court shall be fixed by the General Assembly and may not be decreased during their term of office. This applies equally to judges

of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda by virtue of articles 13 and 12 of their respective statutes.

V. Pension benefits: design options

Option A
Defined-benefit scheme

34. The defined-benefit scheme that provides a periodic benefit, guaranteed for the life of the participant. The scheme promises a specified periodical benefit on retirement that is predetermined by a formula based on the employee's earnings history, length of service and age, rather than depending on investment returns. It is "defined" in the sense that the formula for computing the benefit is known in advance. In the comparative survey exercise, it was found that most supreme courts and other international courts around the world are using the defined-benefit pension approach. The most common type of formula used is based on the employee's terminal earnings: the replacement ratio.

35. In table 3, the replacement ratios of various supreme and international courts for a retiring judge are compared with the current situation at the Court and the two Tribunals. It is to be noted that the level of benefits for nine years of service varies widely and that the benefit for members of the Court and judges of the two Tribunals is above average, at 50 per cent of final salary.

Table 3
Comparative replacement ratios

Assumptions

Retirement age: 67

Service at retirement: 9 years

Salary at retirement: $170,080

Annual salary increase: 3 per cent per year

Courts	*Annual benefit amount (in United States dollars)*	*Replacement ratio (Percentage)*
International Court of Justice	85 040	50.00
International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia	85 040	50.00
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	85 040	50.00
United States Supreme Court	153 000	90.00
Supreme Court of Canada	28 869	16.98
Supreme Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	36 250	27.65
High Court of Australia	91 800	54.00
Supreme Court of Japan	19 366	11.39
European Court of Justice	65 408	38.48

Courts	*Annual benefit amount*[a] *(In United States dollars)*	*Replacement ratio (Percentage)*
European Court of Human Rights	30 600	18.00
International Criminal Court	21 250	12.50
Average		**38.09**

[a] Includes annuity equivalent in value to additional lump sum (2.25 times annual pension payable upon retirement).

36. It is reasonable to assume that an overall replacement ratio from all sources (other defined-benefit and defined-contribution schemes and social insurance benefits) should provide a target income not exceeding 100 per cent of final salary. In fact, it is generally agreed that less income is needed after retirement than while working; and an established practice is to maintain a replacement ratio between 70 and 80 per cent of final salary, taking into account a full career of service. A replacement ratio target methodology could be utilized for considering the amount of retirement income to provide to the members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals. Starting with an overall target from all sources, and subtracting out an allowance for social insurance benefits, the remaining retirement income would be considered as earned by the employee throughout his/her career and could include personal savings. For example, assuming an 80 per cent final salary replacement ratio target and subtracting 15 per cent to 20 per cent for social insurance benefits leaves a 60 per cent to 65 per cent replacement ratio that would be provided by benefits earned with employers over a career. Assuming a 35-year career (the career basis for United States Social Security) creates an annual required accrual of benefits of 1.86 per cent to 1.71 per cent (times final salary). It should be noted that this is less than the 5.56 per cent accrual rate for current judges during their initial term.

37. Some accommodation in accrual rate could be envisaged to account for the loss in benefits that judges may experience by leaving prior employment without full reflection of the highest career salary levels in the determination of pension benefits from prior employers. Generally, members of the Court and judges of the two Tribunals assume office at an average age of 58 and remain in service for, on average, 9 to 10 years. If a judge could have remained at his prior employer accruing a pension right during that 9 to 10-year period, and if that employer provided a defined-benefit pension based on final or final average pay, then the loss of improvements applied to the salary multiplier for the benefit at the prior employer would affect the pension paid from that employer by 25 per cent to 40 per cent (assuming a range of annual salary increases of 3 per cent to 4 per cent). Applying a 30 per cent load to the initial accrual rates of 1.86 per cent to 1.71 per cent to adjust for the effect of the lost salary increases for such prior employment leads to updated accrual rates of 2.42 per cent to 2.22 per cent, which could be considered as reasonable based upon an overall target replacement ratio of 80 per cent. To determine an accrual rate based on an overall target replacement ratio other than 80 per cent, the steps described above can be used to determine such an accrual rate.

38. Because of the variety in type and level of benefits provided by former employers and by social insurance programmes, achieving a uniform replacement ratio is difficult. The actual replacement ratio for an individual judge will ultimately

depend on the level of pension accrual during any prior employment periods and the social insurance benefits earned over their working career. For comparison purposes, the current accrual rates for the members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals, compared with other accrual rates provided by various international and supreme courts, are shown in table 4. As indicated in table 4, there are considerable differences in accrual rates granted by the various courts.

Table 4
Current pension accrual rates

Court	*Annual accrual rate for initial term*	*Maximum benefit percentage*	*Benefit percentage after 10 years*
International Court of Justice, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	5.56% for first 9 years, 1.85% thereafter	66.67	52
United States Supreme Court	10%	100	100
European Court of Justice	4.275%	70	42.75
European Court of Human Rights	2%	—	20
International Criminal Court	1.389%	50	13.89
High Court of Australia	6%	60	60
Supreme Court of Canada	2%	70	20
Supreme Court of Japan	1.266%	—	12.66
Supreme Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.072%[a]	50	30.72
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	1.5% for first 5 years; 1.75% for the next 5 years; 2% thereafter up to 20 years	70	16.25

[a] Includes annuity equivalent in value to additional lump sum (2.25 times annual pension) payable upon retirement.

39. In considering the approach proposed in paragraphs 36 and 37 above, it may be pointed out, with respect to the members of the International Court of Justice, that membership on the Court is a unique elective position, which has always been treated as an autonomous career. Taking into account the previous employment histories of the members and the benefits accruing therefrom would be inconsistent with this long-standing approach. A pension scheme that was designed to take into consideration the prior employment of the members of the Court might also face legal and practical difficulties in its administration. Furthermore, it would assume that the terms of office of members of the Court and judges of the two Tribunals are continuous with a previous career with pension rights that could be utilized at any time without restriction or penalty. Moreover, it may be argued that any approach that is based on assumptions regarding the prior employment of members of the Court and the benefits accruing therefrom would inevitably favour judges from countries offering a good pension entitlement and other social security benefits over those from countries unable to provide comparable benefits, or indeed any benefit at all. This approach may be considered as discriminatory and objectionable on that basis alone. It might also have adverse consequences on the Court's universal character, in as much as it could dissuade candidates from certain countries that do

not offer the level of benefits assumed from standing for election to the Court. In addition, it may be argued that the absolute independence that is expected of the members of the Court implies that their previous professional careers cannot be directly linked to their mandate at the Court. A pension scheme that took into account prior national income and corresponding national pensions could directly jeopardize the Court's independence.

40. In this connection, it may be recalled that, in 1995, it was the considered view of the then Secretary-General that the prior employment of the members of the Court should not be taken into consideration in establishing the level of income replacement for their pensions. In so doing, he endorsed a study by a consulting actuary, which stated (A/C.5/50/18, annex, para. 2.13):

> "It could be argued, in establishing an appropriate level of replacement income, that consideration should be taken of sources of income from prior employment. We have difficulty with this argument, for several reasons. First, some members of the Court begin service at an age when they would not typically be entitled to full retirement benefits from their previous employment and, indeed, at an age when there could be a significant loss of the benefits that would otherwise accrue if they had not agreed to serve on the Court. Second, even if one were to assume that an adequate source of income from prior employment existed because a member joined the Court while in receipt of a full pension from a former employer, there would be practical difficulties — in addition to questions of equity between members — in attempting to modify the accrual rate to take account of such income. Third, if one subscribes to the view that an adequate replacement income should be provided by the scheme, it follows that one must either choose to ignore other sources of income in measuring pre-retirement and post-retirement income or choose to include both sources when measuring pre-retirement and post-retirement income; in either case, we arrive at the same general conclusion that it is appropriate to provide pension benefits that replace a reasonable proportion of the income earned while serving as a member of the Court."

41. A variant of the defned-benefit arrangement may be to consider one third contributed by the members/judges and two thirds by the Organization.

Option B
Defined-contribution scheme

42. This is a pension scheme that provides an account balance, where interest accrues both before and after retirement, based on the actual earnings of underlying investments. Individual accounts are set up for participants and benefits are based on the amounts credited to such accounts through employer contributions and, if applicable, employee contributions, plus any investment earnings on the money in the account. Only employer contributions to the account are guaranteed, not the future benefits. The amount of benefit expected to be provided by this specific scheme is directly related not only to the amount of contribution made, but also to the length of time the money is invested. The effects of compound interest will have a significant growth effect only over a long period of time. In defined-contribution plans, future benefits fluctuate on the basis of investment earnings. Because the judges are expected to have a relatively short period of service, the effect of compound interest return is expected to be minimal.

43. For example, consider a judge who retires at 68 with 10 years of service and with the 50 per cent of the final pay benefit provided under the current scheme. The value of the pension at retirement is around 7.41 times base pay. The annual contributions required to fund that pension over a 10-year period would be around 66 per cent of base pay. A defined-contribution scheme targeted at providing benefits comparable with those available to current judges would require individual contribution rates based on a judge's age and term of office. Typically, a defined-contribution scheme would be designed assuming either a fixed level (for example, a constant amount of United States dollars) or a fixed rate of salary. The contribution could also vary by years of service or by some combination of years of service and age. However, given the short period of years that judges typically serve in office, the effects of adding a service- or age-related factor to the contribution formula would have a very limited effect. It should also be noted that, in some countries, it is mandatory that the defined-contribution scheme account balance be used to purchase an annuity.

44. For illustrative purposes, table 5 shows some sample fixed contribution rates and annual equivalent accrual rates that can be expected based on a defined-contribution scheme and various assumed investment returns. The accrual rates in table 5 could be compared with the accrual rates shown in table 4. As table 5 shows, the defined-contribution design requires advanced funding and changes the timing of contributions/benefit payments relative to a defined-benefit design — pension benefits for the members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals are not pre-funded and retirees and beneficiaries are paid from the assessed biennial budget of each organ.

Table 5

Annual equivalent accrual rates: 10 years of service and retirement age of 68[a]

(In percentages)

Investment return								
3 per cent per year			*5 per cent per year*			*7 per cent per yea*		
Annual contribution rate	*Replacement ratio*	*Annual equivalent accrual rate*	*Annual contribution rate*	*Replacement ratio*	*Annual equivalent accrual rate*	*Annual contribution rate*	*Replacement ratio*	*Annual equivalent accrual rate*
3	2.1	0.21	3	2.3	0.23	3	2.5	0.25
5	3.5	0.35	5	3.9	0.39	5	4.2	0.42
7	5.0	0.50	7	5.5	0.55	7	5.9	0.59
10	7.1	0.71	10	7.8	0.78	10	8.4	0.84
15	10.6	1.06	15	11.7	1.17	15	12.6	1.26
20	14.2	1.42	20	15.6	1.56	20	16.9	1.69
40	28.4	2.84	40	31.3	3.13	40	33.7	3.37
50	35.5	3.55	50	39.1	3.91	50	42.1	4.21
60	42.6	4.26	60	46.9	4.69	60	50.6	5.06

[a] Assumes salaries increase 3 per cent per year, annuity conversion based on United Nations mortality and 6.5 per cent interest rate and assumed annual COLAs of 3 per cent.

45. A defined-contribution design has administrative challenges, including recordkeeping and investment selections, relative to a pay-as-you-go defined-benefit design. Given the fact that defined-contribution benefits require a significant time to accrue by utilizing the effects of compound interest, a defined-benefit scheme would more easily produce the prospective benefit levels in the relatively short time that the judges are in office. A defined-benefit scheme also implies that the mortality and investment risk are assumed by the Court or the Tribunal concerned.

46. Spouse's and children's benefits can be a high-cost proposition as the age of a participant increases in defined-benefit schemes. Yet 50 per cent spouse's benefits are not uncommon. Given the higher age of the judges, children's benefits are less likely to be utilized and would not add a significant cost. The cost of disability benefits is also expected to be quite low. However, because relatively few judges are covered by these benefits, adverse experience in regard to disability or other ancillary benefits could produce unexpectedly high costs. Such ancillary type benefits are difficult to provide under a defined-contribution scheme.

47. The operation of both types of schemes, defined-benefit and defined-contribution, require some administrative work. However, in the case of a defined-contribution scheme, additional administrative provisions would need to be developed in order to accommodate individual account investment and recordkeeping. Certainly, the human resources and expertise needed for this purpose do not currently exist at the Court. These associated costs would need to be taken into account in any decision whether to adopt such a scheme. With respect to the Court, it would also need to be borne in mind that the members of the Court do not currently contribute towards their pensions. The non-contributory nature of the pensions of the members of the Court is a principle of long-standing, which was already firmly established at the time of the League of Nations in respect of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which has consistently been reaffirmed since that time by the General Assembly. Thus, in its resolution 86 (I) of 11 December 1946, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the costs of the pensions of members of the International Court of Justice were to be borne entirely by the United Nations and to be regarded as expenses of the Court, that is to say, members of the Court would not have to contribute to the pension fund for the Court.

48. A variant of the defined-contribution arrangement may be to consider one third contributed by the members/judges and two thirds by the Organization.

Option C
Cash lump-sum through hybrid defined-benefit and defined-contribution schemes

49. Another alternative is to consider making a lump-sum payment from payroll to a retiring judge in lieu of providing any pension benefits. In essence, this single sum would represent what may be considered as a full and fair amount for forgoing the rights to a pension. This option could be considered as an attractive offer to members of the Court and judges of the two Tribunals, especially to those who may have already earned adequate pension benefits prior to serving in the Court or the Tribunals. There are many ways to develop the amount of an appropriate lump-sum payment. Generally, sample formulas would be similar to what are known as hybrid retirement plans, as follows:

(a) Cash balance design: a theoretical account balance would be maintained under the assumption that the employer would set aside a percentage of an

employee's salary each period and the balance set aside would earn interest at a guaranteed set rate. At retirement or termination, the theoretical account balance would be paid;

(b) Pension equity design: a single sum is developed at retirement based on a given percentage of the employees' final average or final salary for each year of service. Some plans use percentages that increase as service increases.

50. An example of alternative (b) is to develop a formula that would duplicate the amount that the employer might contribute to a defined-benefit plan on behalf of an employee. For example, under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, a staff member contributes one third of the cost of the pension benefit or 7.9 per cent of pensionable remuneration for each year of employment. The Organization contributes the remaining two thirds of the cost or 15.8 per cent of pensionable remuneration. Hence, a simplified estimated benefit provided by the employer could be determined by multiplying 15.8 per cent across service years to the final salary to reach a lump-sum payment. For the average judge with 10 years of service, this would equate to a single payment of 1.58 times final salary. In comparison, this same average judge, retiring at the average age of 67 would, under the current scheme, receive a pension with an estimated value of almost seven times final salary. This particular example can be converted to an annual accrual rate, using the actuarial assumptions, in order to compare it with the rates set out in table 4. The comparative annual accrual rate is 1.15 per cent per year and the benefit percentage after 10 years is 11.5 per cent.

51. The cash-balance design acts much like a defined-contribution scheme in that it is difficult to accrue meaningful benefits during short periods of service. The pension equity design can be more easily designed to meet specific benefit-level goals. It should be kept in mind that a lump-sum design would require an immediate cash outlay by the Organization, rather than spreading the pension payments out over the lifetime of the participant, as with the current scheme.

52. As noted above, this option would involve payment of a lump-sum payment in lieu of a pension. It would therefore amount to the abolition of the current judge's pension in return for a payment. It would seem difficult to reconcile the adoption of such a scheme with Article 32, paragraph 7, of the Statute of the Court, which, as has already been observed, confers on members of the Court a right to a pension and which, by virtue of articles 13 and 12 of the respective statutes of the two Tribunals, confers an equivalent right on the judges serving there.

Option D
Maintaining the current pension benefit scheme

53. This option is to keep the pension benefit scheme of the members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals as is. Currently, the pension plan is a two-tiered system of accumulation, with a 5.56 per cent annual accrual rate in the first nine years of service, followed by a 1.85 per cent annual accrual rate thereafter, not exceeding a maximum benefit percentage of 66.67 per cent (replacement ratio). The pension benefits are not pre-funded and retirees and beneficiaries are paid from the budgets of the Court or the pertinent Tribunal on a pay-as-you-go basis. The current actuarial cost of the pension entitlement of judges is around 66 per cent of their base salary per year of service. This contrasts with 23.7 per cent for United Nations staff members participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Moreover,

United Nations staff members contribute one third to the Fund. The members of the Court and the judges of the two Tribunals, on the other hand, do not contribute towards their pensions, as explained above.

54. It may be argued that equality between the members of the Court, as well as between the principal legal systems of the world that they represent, is a fundamental principle underlying the Statute of the Court. Parties appearing before the Court are sovereign States, not individuals. It is therefore essential, it might be said, for the proper administration of international justice that sovereign States be assured that the judges before whom they appear are sitting on terms of complete equality with each other. The principle of equality between judges is therefore fundamental to ensure that the sovereign equality of States is guaranteed in judicial proceedings between them. Any pension scheme that involved members of the Court receiving different treatment in terms of their pensions would be inconsistent with this principle. The same would hold true of any change to the current pension scheme that resulted in new members of the Court receiving benefits that were substantially different from those enjoyed by sitting members of the Court. In this connection, it should be recalled that one third of the membership of the Court is renewed every three years. Thus, it may be contended that, were a new pension scheme to be adopted, it would have to offer benefits broadly comparable with those offered under the present scheme. Any other approach may not be in accordance with the Court's Statute. For these reasons, the option of retaining the current pension benefit scheme may be considered.

55. The Court has expressed a strong preference for this option, stating that the current pension benefit scheme is satisfactory, for the most part, and that it is in accordance with the its Statute and with the principles of equality and independence of the members of the Court which underpin it.

VI. Recommendation and financial implications

56. With respect to staff members of the Secretariat, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund was designed on the premise of establishing certain levels of replacement ratios for specific years of service for career employees in both the General Service and Professional categories. The specific benefit level chosen matched that of United States Government employees at the time the Fund was designed. The General Assembly also wished to provide spousal and children's benefits, as well as disability benefits. There is a partial lump-sum feature, but the Assembly chose to maintain the majority of the benefit as a periodic annuity payment. Employees pay for one third of their benefit from the Pension Fund. There also is cost-of-living protection. Some of these items, in particular the ancillary benefits, are difficult to provide under a defined-contribution scheme. In addition, as with the original United States comparator scheme, the General Assembly decided to assume all of the investment and mortality risk associated with retirement benefits provided to employees. Therefore, a defined-benefit scheme remains the most appropriate pension benefit design for United Nations staff members.

57. The General Assembly has repeatedly affirmed that the conditions of service and compensation for non-Secretariat officials of the United Nations shall be separate and distinct from those for officials of the Secretariat. Nevertheless, the defined-benefit scheme (option A) may, based on the actuarial findings, also be

considered an appropriate retirement benefit scheme for new members of the Court and any new judges of the two Tribunals. The comparator practices may be taken as an important indicator for this purpose. Other factors to consider may be the high cost of providing equivalent benefits through the defined-contribution modality, together with the high cost of administering the funds that need to be invested and managed under that option; non-pooling of risks, which is one inherent characteristic of defined-benefit plans; and transferring of risks to the participant.

58. The most favoured application of this option would be to change the current two-tiered system of accumulation from 5.56 per cent in the first nine years of service, followed by 1.85 per cent thereafter, not exceeding a maximum of 66.67 per cent, to a linear system of accumulation of 3.7 per cent per year for 18 years and nothing thereafter. This would have the effect of reducing the front load, with members of the Court and judges of the Tribunals receiving less pension for the first nine years of their service (noting that the average term of office, historically, has been 10 years) and reducing the overall liability of Member States. It also might be thought to encourage longer periods of service (by re-election) and thereby reduce the term of payout of the benefits, assuming that the average age of recruitment remains as it is currently, at 58 years of age. This would significantly reduce the estimated liability for new judges projected to assume office over the next 30 years, from $29,835,105 to $19,870,180 (a reduction of $9,964,925). This change to a linear accumulation rate would also reduce the current actuarial cost of the pension entitlement, noted in paragraph 48, from around 66 per cent to around 44 per cent of the judges' base pay.

59. Against this, it might be argued that, by encouraging members of the Court to stand for re-election, a change to a linear system of accumulation could have adverse consequences for the rotation of the bench and, with it, for the universal character of the Court. In accordance with Article 13 of the Court's Statute, nine years constitutes a career at the Court. Any change to the pension system that was premised on members serving more than that one term would, to that extent, be inconsistent with the Court's Statute.

60. Unless noted otherwise, the assumptions used in the calculations throughout the present report are based on 6.5 per cent annual investment return, 3 per cent annual salary increases, 3 per cent annual cost-of-living and the 2007 United Nations mortality tables for pensioners and active participants. It is suggested that any new scheme should only be applicable to newly elected members of the Court, as Article 32, paragraph 5, of the Court's Statute provides that the salaries, allowances and compensation of the members of the Court may not be decreased during a member's term of office. The same applies in respect of judges of the two Tribunals, whose statutes incorporate this provision of the Court's Statute by reference.

61. This latter provision suggests that an accrual transitional approach would be required if a revised benefit formula were to be applied to existing members/judges. Alternately, the preferred approach may be that the new formula could be applied to newly seated members/judges.

VII. Next comprehensive review

62. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 65/258, the General Assembly decided to re-establish a three-year cycle for the review of the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the Court and the judges and ad litem judges of the two Tribunals and to undertake the next comprehensive review at its sixty-eighth session.

Annex I

Projected annual pension benefit payments, including retired, active and prospective judges

(In United States dollars)

Year	*International Court of Justice*	*International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*	*International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia*	*Total*
2011	1 797 115	564 969	807 041	3 169 125
2012	2 162 874	573 053	818 768	3 554 695
2013	2 192 399	580 358	828 899	3 601 656
2014	2 183 854	1 486 343	2 027 997	5 698 194
2015	2 847 099	1 509 131	2 053 122	6 409 352
2016	2 593 713	1 530 043	2 074 067	6 197 823
2017	2 573 575	1 548 840	2 090 286	6 212 701
2018	3 191 407	1 565 288	2 101 270	6 857 965
2019	3 224 456	1 579 144	2 106 558	6 910 158
2020	3 902 940	1 590 164	2 105 702	7 598 806
2021	4 022 896	1 598 119	2 098 285	7 719 300
2022	3 979 000	1 602 816	2 084 032	7 665 848
2023	4 703 284	1 604 064	2 062 765	8 370 113
2024	4 646 119	1 601 592	2 034 231	8 281 942
2025	4 743 559	1 594 965	1 998 155	8 336 679
2026	5 506 295	1 583 661	1 954 360	9 044 316
2027	5 412 508	1 567 212	1 902 907	8 882 627
2028	5 300 697	1 545 279	1 844 059	8 690 035
2029	6 102 239	1 517 587	1 778 076	9 397 902
2030	5 966 900	1 483 772	1 705 357	9 156 029
2031	5 810 906	1 443 434	1 626 623	8 880 963
2032	6 652 033	1 396 338	1 542 859	9 591 230
2033	6 468 967	1 342 467	1 455 134	9 266 568
2034	6 263 730	1 281 970	1 364 413	8 910 113
2035	7 149 382	1 215 264	1 271 562	9 636 208
2036	6 917 904	1 143 415	1 177 507	9 238 826
2037	6 665 003	1 068 049	1 083 286	8 816 338
2038	7 608 061	990 626	989 951	9 588 638
2039	7 336 050	912 285	898 472	9 146 807
2040	7 047 740	833 893	809 868	8 691 501
2041	8 072 591	756 151	725 261	9 554 003
2042	7 774 213	680 060	645 452	9 099 725
2043	7 462 247	606 857	570 996	8 640 100
2044	8 589 784	537 581	502 420	9 629 785

Year	*International Court of Justice*	*International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*	*International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia*	*Total*
2045	8 275 418	473 085	439 905	9 188 408
2046	7 948 636	414 217	383 374	8 746 227
2047	9 195 527	361 794	332 694	9 890 015
2048	8 866 515	316 293	287 522	9 470 330
2049	8 523 327	277 619	247 462	9 048 408
2050	9 899 197	245 357	212 174	10 356 728

Annex II

Comparison of the pension benefits of members of the International Court of Justice and judges and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda with the pension benefits of judges in comparable judicial positions

Courts	*Benefit formula*	*Normal retirement age*	*Early retirement*		*Participant contribution*	*Ancillary benefits*		
			Age	*Reduction*		*Disability*	*Survivor*	*Children*
International Court of Justice, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	50 per cent of annual net base salary (excluding post adjustment), prorated for less than 9 years of service (or 108 completed months), plus, for members serving a new term after 31 December 1998, 0.154 per cent times final salary for each month of service past nine years, to a maximum of 66.67 per cent	60 (3 years to vest)	As at the time of separation	0.5 per cent per month between retirement age and normal age of retirement	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States Supreme Court	Lifetime pension: 100 per cent of salary with a minimum of 10 years and age plus service = 80 (that is, age 65 with 15 years of service, 66 plus 14 ... 70 plus 10)	Lifetime			2.2 per cent of salary (Including during retirement; covers survivor and children benefits)	Yes	Yes	Yes
European Court of Justice	4.275 per cent of final basic salary per year in office; maximum pension of 70 per cent of basic salary last received	65			10.25 per cent of basic salary	n/a	n/a	n/a
European Court of Human Rights	2 per cent of gross salary per year of service; may, alternatively, elect to receive a lump sum	63				No	Yes	No

Courts	Benefit formula	Normal retirement age	Early retirement		Participant contribution	Ancillary benefits		
			Age	Reduction		Disability	Survivor	Children
International Criminal Court	1.389 per cent of annual salary at time of retirement per year of service up to a maximum of 50 per cent of salary	60 with 3 years of service	Age at end of term of office	0.5 per cent per month between retirement age and normal retirement age	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Court of Australia	Retire after minimum retirement age with 10 years of service: 60 per cent of current salary; retire at maximum retirement age with 6 to 10 years of service: 6 per cent of current salary service	Minimum 60 Maximum 70	[a]			Yes	Yes	No
Supreme Court of Canada[b]	2 per cent of 5-year final average pay per year of service (35 years maximum)	60, with two years of service 75, Mandatory	50 with two years of service	Unreduced benefit if 55 with 30 years of service at retirement. Reduced pension calculated in one of two ways: (a) formula 1 — 5 per cent reduction per year between retirement age and age 60 and (b) formula 2 — applies if age 50 with 25 years of service at retirement, pension is reduced by greater of two amounts (i) 5 per cent per year between retirement age and 55, or (ii) 5 per cent per year if service is less than 30 years	Because of coordination with Canada/Quebec pension plans, employee contributions are made at two rates, on salary below maximum covered by the Canada Pension Plan/ Quebec Pension Plan and on salary above. For example, in 2008 4.9 per cent of salary below and 8.4 per cent of salary above 44,900 Canadian dollars	Yes	Yes	Yes
Supreme Court of Japan	1.266 per cent of indexed career average salary	60 rising to 65 by 2025	n/a	n/a	15.508 per cent of salary	Yes	Yes	Yes

Court		Benefit formula	Normal retirement age	Early retirement		Participant contribution	Ancillary benefits		
				Age	Reduction		Disability	Survivor	Children
Supreme Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		One fortieth of highest salary (during last 3 years in office) per year of service, maximum to 50 per cent of salary, plus lump sum equivalent to 2.25 times annual pension	65 with 5 years of service	60 with 5 years of service	Actuarially reduced	1.8 per cent of capped salary (for survivor and children's benefits) until retirement or completion of 20 years of service	Yes	Yes	Yes
Under-Secretary-General Assistant Secretary-General	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Plan	1.5 per cent of final average pay for the first 5 years of service, 1.75 per cent for the next 5 years, 2.0 per cent for the subsequent 20 years, with 1.0 per cent for service in excess of 30 years to a maximum of 65 per cent of final average pay after 38.75 years of service	60 hired prior to 1 January 1990 62 hired after 1 January 1990		Varies based on normal retirement age	Participants contribute 7.90 per cent of pensionable earnings; employer contributes 15.80 per cent of pensionable earnings	Yes	Yes	Yes

[a] If voluntary exit occurs (a) prior to attainment of age 60, or (b) prior to age 70 with less than 10 years of judicial service, or (c) at age 70 with less than 6 years of judicial service, no benefit is payable if the judge commenced office prior to 1 July 2006.

[b] Employees of the Supreme Court of Canada participate in the Public Service Pension Plan, which is sponsored and administered by the Government of Canada. The benefits are integrated with Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

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Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 16 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 14 December 2011, on the eighteenth round of the Geneva international discussions, held on 14 December 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 16 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the eighteenth round of the Geneva international discussions

At the eighteenth round of the Geneva international discussions, held on 14 December 2011, the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to the places of their original residence were discussed. At the meetings of the two working groups held on 14 December, participants took part in an individual capacity. Discussions were moderated by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and attended by the participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the eighteenth round of the discussions. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups. The delegation from Georgia was headed by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Sergi Kapanadze.

During the eighteenth round of the discussions, the Georgian side expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office for Protracted Conflicts, Giedrius Čekuolis, and welcomed the 2012 Irish OSCE Chairmanship's Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the new Co-Chair of the Geneva discussions, Pádraig Murphy.

Within the first working group of the Geneva discussions, which focuses on the ways to reach an agreement on the non-use of force and the international security arrangements, concrete steps from the plan proposed by the co-chairs were discussed. It was emphasized that security and stability will be established only after the Russian Federation undertakes the commitment not to use force against Georgia and fully implements all provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August, including the withdrawal of the military forces from Georgia's occupied regions. The co-chairs of the Geneva discussions, as well as the representatives of the United States once again reiterated their call on the Russian Federation to pledge the non-use of force towards Georgia. The necessity of such commitments from the Russian side is extremely important in the context of continuous militarization of Georgia's occupied territories and against the background of the intensification of aggressive rhetoric from various Russian officials. In this context, particular attention was drawn to the recent provocative statements from Mr. Patrushev and Mr. Lavrov. The Georgian side remains hopeful that the Russian Federation will reciprocate the unilateral pledge by Tbilisi on the non-use of force made in November 2010 and will undertake the commitment not to use force against Georgia. Work will continue in this respect during the upcoming rounds of the Geneva talks.

The Georgian side once again requested to discuss seriously the establishment of international security arrangements inside the occupied regions. It was stressed by many participants that the international security arrangements represent the best guarantee for peace and the non-resumption of hostilities. The co-chairs once again urged the participants to discuss in good faith the issue of an international presence within the occupied territories, and to enable the European Union Monitoring Mission to fully implement its mandate and guarantee unhindered humanitarian access to the regions. Concrete steps have been proposed in this regard, which will continue to be reviewed during the forthcoming rounds.

During the eighteenth round, the Georgian side once again brought to the attention of the co-chairs the cases of the violations of freedom of movement in the vicinity of the occupied territories and expressed its concern regarding the continuous practice of arbitrary detentions of the local population by the Russian Federal Security Service border guards and the proxy regimes. Once again, the co-chairs have issued a strong call for all participants to refrain from such practices and to release the detained persons.

Participants stressed the continuous good work of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms (IPRMs) and expressed readiness to continue addressing the issues affecting the security of the populations on the ground in good faith. Several participants underlined the necessity of full utilization of the potential of IPRMs.

Within the second working group, unfortunately, Moscow and its proxy regimes still refuse to discuss humanitarian issues related to the safe, dignified and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees to the places of their original residence. It is absolutely necessary to uphold the internationally recognized right of IDPs and refugees to return to their homes, and the Georgian side remains hopeful that next rounds will demonstrate progress in this regard.

The nineteenth round of the Geneva international discussions will take place on 29 March 2012.

Tbilisi, 14 December 2011